

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4044.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1905.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.
32, Backville Street, Piccadilly. — MAY 3, 1905. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING. 4.30 P.M. Election of Council and Officers; Proposed Alteration of Rules.
GEO. PATRICK, Hon. Sec.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,
ALBERT STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

MONDAY, May 1, at 5 o'clock, ANNUAL MEETING of the Members.
TUESDAY, May 2, at 5 o'clock, Prof. L. C. MIAL, D.Sc. F.R.S., FIRST OF THREE LECTURES on 'The Study of Extinct Animals.'
Half-a-Guinea the Course.

THURSDAY, May 4, at 5 o'clock, Prof. Sir JAMES DEWAR, M.A., LL.D. D.Sc. F.R.S., FIRST OF THREE LECTURES on 'Flame.'
Half-a-Guinea.

SATURDAY, May 6, at 3 o'clock, Prof. MARSHALL WARD, D.Sc. F.R.S., FIRST OF TWO LECTURES on 'Moulds and Mouldiness.'
Half-a-Guinea.

Subscription to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 5, at 8 o'clock, Prof. HENRY E. ARMSTRONG, Ph.D. LL.D. F.R.S., on 'Problems underlying Nutrition.'

MRS. BURTON-BROWN will give a COURSE of
FOUR LECTURES on 'GREAT EPOCHS OF CLASSIC ART,' with Lantern Slides, at 20, HANOVER SQUARE, on TUESDAY, May 2, MONDAYS, May 8 and 15, and THURSDAY, May 30, at 8.30 P.M.
Tickets 3s.; or 10s. 6d. the Course.

ROYALTY THEATRE, W.—The ELIZABETHAN
STAGE SOCIETY in 'ROMEO AND JULIET,' now for the first time given from the Original Text in Elizabethan Costume on a Model Stage of the Fortune Playhouse.

FRIDAY and TUESDAY, May 5 and 9, at 8.30.
SATURDAY and THURSDAY, May 6 and 11, at 8.
Last Production of the Society. Stalls, 7s. 6d. and 6s.; Dress Circle, 5s. and 4s.; Upper Circle, 3s.; Admission, 2s. 6d. and 2s.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.

ANNUAL DINNER, THURSDAY, May 18, 1905.

Rev. Dr. BUTLER, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in the Chair.

The object of the Fund is to assist Authors in Distress. Among those who have been compelled to seek assistance from the Fund are many distinguished Authors, whose fame is the proudest inheritance of their countrymen, and the simple mention of whose names would bear testimony to the value of the Society. But suppression of names, and of circumstances which might indicate names, is obviously essential, and it is not easy, therefore, to bring home to the Public the value of the work done by the Fund.

Annual Subscriptions or Donations will be thankfully acknowledged. Applications for Dinner Tickets should be sent to the Secretary before MAY 5.

The List of Stewards will be published in the Times on Monday, May 15. A. LEWELLYN ROBERTS, Secretary.
7, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT

INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED ARTISTS, their WIDOWS and ORPHANS.

President—Sir EDWARD J. POYNTER, Bart., P.R.A.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on SATURDAY, May 6, at 7.15 o'clock.

The Right Hon. LORD ALVERSTONE, P.C. G.C.M.G., Lord Chief Justice of England, in the Chair.

Dinner Tickets, including Wines, One Guinea.

Donations will be received and thankfully acknowledged by Sir ARTHUR WEBB, B.A., Treasurer.

WALTER W. GULBURN, R.A., Hon. Sec.
DOUGLAS G. H. GORDON, Secretary.

41, Jermyn Street, S.W.

LONDON SHAKESPEARE COMMEMORATION,

1905 (MAY 1-13).—For PROGRAMME, including Performance of a Shakespeare Play, Public Dinner, Lectures, and Conversations, Address Miss RICHARD KIRBY, Secretary, London Shakespeare League, 49, Southwold Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W.

OLD BRITISH SCHOOL.—SHEPHERD'S

SPRING EXHIBITION includes choice Landscapes and Portraits by the Masters of the Old British School.—SHEPHERD'S GALLERY, No. 27, King Street, St. James's.

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PREMISES, 24, BURY STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W., with an EXHIBITION of WORKS by Mr. JOHN S. SARGENT, R.A.
The EXHIBITION will be open on MAY 6. Open Daily, including Saturdays, 10 to 6. Admission One Shilling.

ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE for WOMEN.

(University of London.)
ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.—TEN ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS from 500 to 600, and several BURSARIES of 300, tenable for Three Years at the College, will be awarded on the result of an EXAMINATION to be held from JULY 3 to JULY 5, 1905. Names must be entered before JUNE 1. The College prepares Students for London Degrees, and also for Oxford Honour Examinations. Inclusive Fee, 300 a year.—For Forms of Entry and further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Head Mistress—Miss LUCY ROBINSON, M.A. (late Second Mistress St. Felix School, Southwold). References: The Principal of Bedford College, London; The Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

EDUCATION.

Parents or Guardians desiring accurate information relative to the CHOICE of SCHOOLS for BOYS or GIRLS or TUTOR in England or abroad are invited to call upon or send fully detailed particulars to MESSRS. GABRITAS, THIRING & CO., who for more than thirty years have been closely in touch with the leading Educational Authorities.

Advice, free of charge, is given by Mr. Thring, Nephew of the late Head Master of Uppingham, 30, Backville Street, London, W.

FRENCH DOCTOR'S FAMILY in the QUARTIER LATIN, PARIS, very highly recommended to Students and others.—Apply Dr. PAUL CHAPMAN, 1, St. John Street, Hereford.

LYTHAM, LANCASHIRE.

KING EDWARD VII. SCHOOL.

The GOVERNORS of the LYTHAM SCHOOL CHARITIES being about to obtain Plans for the building, between Lytham and St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, of a PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL, with accommodation for Two Hundred Boys as Day Scholars, and planned with a view to extension when required, invite applications for the immediate appointment of a HEAD MASTER for the SCHOOL.

The Scheme enables the Governors to pay the Head Master a minimum sum of 4000 per annum, which sum they will be prepared to increase by means of further capitation payments as circumstances justify. The Master will also have a Residence provided for him.

From the time of appointment to the opening of the School (when the Head Master will take up his duties and the stipend commence) the Governors will require him to give advice and assistance from time to time as to the general arrangement of School Buildings and Grounds, for which a retaining fee of 1000, and reasonable expenses will be paid.

A Candidate must be under the age of 45, a Graduate of a University in the United Kingdom or the British Possessions, and his name must appear in Column B of the Register of Teachers kept under the Order in Council of March 6, 1902.

Written Applications, stating qualifications, and accompanied by not more than three Testimonials, to be addressed to WILSON, WRIGHT & WILSON, Solicitors, 6, Chapel Street, Preston, so as to be received not later than MAY 20, 1905.

WOLVERHAMPTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Applications are invited for the HEAD-MASTERSHIP of this SCHOOL, which will be vacant at the end of the forthcoming Summer Term. The School is a First Grade Secondary School, and is regulated by a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners.

The School is situated on the West (or Shropshire) side of the Town, and the site of the Buildings, with the Master's House, Grounds, Playgrounds, and Cricket Field, occupies a site of about twelve acres. The number of Boys on the School Register averages about 200.

The Head Master must be a Graduate of some University within the British Empire. His Salary will amount to about 6000 per annum, made up of a fixed stipend and head money calculated on the number of Boys in the School.

He will also be entitled to take in Boarders. There is accommodation for Thirty, and he will be required to reside in the private residence attached to the School.

Applications, with six copies, and copies of not more than four recent Testimonials, must be sent in not later than MAY 5, 1905. Selected Candidates will be required to send twenty-five printed copies of Application and Testimonials, and to give the names of four persons from whom personal inquiry may be made. Original Testimonials are not to be sent until asked for. Personal canvass of the Governors will be disallowed.

Further particulars may be obtained from NEVE, CRESSWELL & SPARROW, Solicitors, Wolverhampton. Clerks to the Governors.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

The Act of Parliament for establishing this School having appointed certain Professors of King's College and University College, London, to select and return to the Corporation of London the Three Candidates best qualified for the Office of FIRST or HEAD MASTER, Gentlemen who intend offering themselves as Candidates are requested to transmit not less than Twelve printed copies of their Testimonials, with the Originals, not later than SATURDAY, May 20, addressed to the SECRETARY, at the School, Victoria Embankment, E.C., where further particulars may be obtained between the hours of 9.30 and 4.

The commencing Salary will be 1,000 a year.

The Professors will meet at the School for the Examination of the Testimonials on SATURDAY, MAY 20 next.

April 14, 1905.

COUNTY of LONDON.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

L.C.C. SYDENHAM TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, SYDENHAM HILL, AND L.C.C. MANOR MOUNT SCHOOL, FOREST HILL.

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD MISTRESSES.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the Appointments of HEAD MISTRESSES as follows:—

1. L.C.C. SYDENHAM TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, which will be opened in SEPTEMBER NEXT as a SECONDARY DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS. There will also be associated therewith Evening Classes for Girls and Young Women in Literary, Art, and Commercial Subjects, and in Domestic Economy and the Elements of the Experimental Sciences bearing on the same.

2. L.C.C. MANOR MOUNT SCHOOL, which will be reopened in SEPTEMBER NEXT as a SECONDARY DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS.

The Head Mistresses must have had experience in the Work of Secondary Schools.

The commencing Salary has in each case been fixed at 3000 a year.

Applications must be made, on or before MAY 15, on forms which, together with full information as to the Appointments, may be obtained by forwarding a stamped and addressed envelope to the undersigned.

L.C.C. SCHOOL OF CARRIAGE BUILDING, IN CONNECTION WITH THE REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the Appointment of HEAD MASTER of the above School. The Salary will be 2500 per annum, rising by two annual increments of 375 10s. per annum to 3500 per annum.

Applicants must be experienced Draughtsmen and Designers, and must have a Practical Acquaintance with the several Trades involved in Carriage Building and in Body Making for Motor Cars. Evidence will also be required of their ability to teach.

Applications must be made, on or before MONDAY, May 15, on forms which, together with full information as to the Appointments, may be obtained by forwarding a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the undersigned.

G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the Council.

L.C.C. Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., April, 1905.

MUSICAL TRADE PAPER.—WANTED, a

young, energetic EDITOR. Must know something of the Music Trade and Musical Criticism, and be willing to devote full time until proficiency is attained.—Apply, in first instance by Letter, to Box 1001, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

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obtained at the following Railway Stations in France:—

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PARIS: W. H. SMITH & SON, 248, Rue de Rivoli; and at the GALLIGNANI LIBRARY, 234, Rue de Rivoli.

GEORGE BUCHANAN QUATER-CENTENARY,

1900.
PRIZE OF ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS.

In view of a celebration of the Four-hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Buchanan, the distinguished Scottish and Humanist (1506-1562), to be held in St. Andrews in April, 1905, J. Peddie Steele, Esq. M.D. LL.D. Florence, has offered a PRIZE OF ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS for the best ESSAY on 'Sixteenth Century Humanism as illustrated by the Life and Work of George Buchanan.'

The Competition is open to all ALUMNI of the FOUR SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES.

The length of the Essay is not to exceed what may be read aloud within one hour.

Each Essay submitted must be enclosed in a sealed packet, bearing on the outside the motto selected by the Competitor, and the words "George Buchanan Quater-Centenary—One Hundred Guinea Prize Essay." The name or address of the Competitor must not appear on the Essay or on the sealed packet enclosing it, but the Essay is to be accompanied by a sealed note containing the Competitor's name and address, and a signed declaration that the Essay is his or her own production. On the outside of this note the motto selected by the Competitor ALONE is to be written.

Essays must be either type-written or printed.

If, in the opinion of the Examiners, no Essay submitted is of sufficient merit, the Prize will not be awarded.

The successful Essay will become the property of Dr. Steele.

All Essays must be sent to the Secretary, The University, St. Andrews, Scotland, and must be in his hands on or before THURSDAY, February 15, 1905. Essays received after that date will be disqualified.

ANDREW BENNETT, Secretary.

The University, St. Andrews, April 24, 1905.

TEACHERS' REGISTRATION COUNCIL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PROVISIONAL LISTS of TEACHERS registered in the Teachers' Register will be OPEN for PUBLIC INSPECTION and COPYING, free of cost, during Two Calendar Months, commencing on MONDAY, May 1, 1905, at the Offices of the Council, 40 and 50, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.

By Order,
G. W. RUNDALL, Registrar.

CITY and COUNTY BOROUGH of CHESTER.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A LIBRARIAN WANTED. Salary 1000 per annum, rising by annual increments of 100, per annum, to 1500, per annum, if satisfactory.

Applications, in Candidates' own handwriting, stating age (not under 25 nor more than 40) and qualifications, with three Testimonials, to be addressed to me at the Town Hall, on or before MAY 15.

The Public Library Indispensable.

The Librarian will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the Office.

Personal Applications must not be made to Members of the Free Library Committee or the Town Council.

By Order,
J. H. DICKSON, Town Clerk.

UNIVERSITY of BIRMINGHAM.

ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN HISTORY.

The COUNCIL invite applications for the above appointment stipend 1500l. per annum. The duties will commence on OCTOBER 2.

Applications, accompanied by Testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned not later than SATURDAY, May 20.

Inquiries may be addressed either to Prof. MASTERMAN, Queen's College, Birmingham, or to the undersigned.

GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

WARRINGTON MUNICIPAL MUSEUM.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT CURATOR.

The COMMITTEE invites applications from persons having a knowledge of Zoology and Botany, and some experience of Museum Work.

Salary 600l., rising 100l. yearly to 1200l.—Particulars may be had from the undersigned, to whom applications, stating qualifications and experience, with reference and copies of recent Testimonials, are to be sent not later than MAY 3.

CHARLES MADELEY, Curator.

WANTED, JUNIOR ASSISTANT in LITERARY

DEPARTMENT of COLLEGIUM GUARDIAN. Previous experience not essential. Good general education and knowledge of German and French. Nominal salary during probation.—Apply MANAGER, 30 and 31, Finsbury Street, Holborn, E.C.

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Froude, &c.

Catalogues are preparing.

Curios.

MR. J. C. STEVENS'S NEXT SALE of
CURIOS will take place on TUESDAY, May 3, at 1 o'clock, and will include,
as usual, CURIOS of every description and from ALL PARTS.

On view day prior 10 to 1 and morning of Sale.

Catalogues may be had on application to Mr. J. C. STEVENS, 38, King
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FRIDAY, May 5, at 12.30.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will OFFER, at his
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MR. WELLS'S MODERN UTOPIA	519
GREEK THIRTEENS	520
CATHERINE DE' MEDICI AND THE FRENCH REFORMATION	521
JERUSALEM UNDER THE HIGH PRIESTS	522
EARLY VOYAGES TO SPITZBERGEN	522
NEW NOVELS (Bloomsbury; Duke's Son; Bartram of Beltana; Beverly of Graustark; Constance West; The Knight of the Needle Rock; A Dreamer's Harvest)	523-524
NAPOLÉONIC LITERATURE	524
KNOX AND THE REFORMATION	525
DANTE LITERATURE	526
MEDIEVAL LITERATURE	527
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (The Government of Greater Britain; The Statesman's Year-Book for 1905; Canada as It Is; Review of Canadian History; Pierre Loti's New Book; Bentham's Life and Work; The Outdoor Handybook; What Is History? Dr. Cunningham on English Industry and Commerce in the Middle Ages; Three Old English Texts; New Editions)	527-529
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	529
F. T. RICHARDS; CROMWELL AND IRISH PRISONERS; BELCHERON AND ASHMEOTH; JUAN VALERA; THE SCOTT SALK	530-531
LITERARY GOSSIP	531
SCIENCE—THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES; MORPHOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY AT CAMBRIDGE; ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES; TOTEMISM AND THE DOMESTICATION OF ANIMALS; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK; GOSSIP	532-534
FINE ARTS—TISSOT'S OLD TESTAMENT; THE ART OF THE LOUVRE; PROCESS ENGRAVING AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM; THE VASARI SOCIETY; THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AT ATHENS; GOSSIP	535-538
MUSIC—BEETHOVEN AND ECARLATTI; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	538-539
DRAMA—ROMEO AND JULIET; SHAKESPEARE AT HIS MAJESTY'S; WHAT PAMELA WANTED; HER OWN WAY; GOSSIP	539-540

LITERATURE

A Modern Utopia. By H. G. Wells.
(Chapman & Hall.)

In his new book Mr. Wells completes his philosophy of life, and expresses his intention of resuming work as an imaginative writer. He declares that he wrote 'Anticipations' to "clear up the muddle in my own mind about innumerable social and political questions." But 'Anticipations' did not achieve its end:—

"I have a slow constructive, hesitating sort of mind, and when I emerged from that undertaking I found I had still most of my questions to state and solve."

Thus 'Mankind in the Making' came to be written as a further attempt at self-education. With that Mr. Wells confesses that he acquired "a certain personal certitude upon which I feel I shall go for the rest of my days." There remained the task, then, of settling accounts with a number of questions opened up by these two books; hence the present volume, with which as a sociological writer the author threatens to take leave of us. He has cleared up his doubts; he has made his profession; he is content to let things end so.

Mr. Wells has given to this book a more definite personal note than characterized its predecessors. And this seems inevitable from the nature of the case. He is right in believing 'Mankind in the Making' to be less attractive from a literary point of view than 'Anticipations,' and perhaps that is the chief reason why he has returned to imaginative writing in his third book. His intention here has been to fuse personalities with the ideal unrolled and unravelled in his pages; and he says boldly:—

"I have written into it as well as I can the heretical metaphysical scepticism upon which all my thinking rests, and I have inserted cer-

tain sections reflecting upon the established methods of sociological and economic science."

This is frank, and it is true. Mr. Wells is a great heretic; he is essentially a heretic. But heretics may be the directors of future philosophy; they may in the event turn the course of human thought. Let us see wherein Mr. Wells's heresy exists, and how it affects his views as established in the body of his philosophy. This is set forth in an interesting appendix to the book, which originally was read as a paper before the Oxford Philosophical Society:—

"My opening scepticism is essentially a doubt of the objective reality of classification. I have no hesitation in saying that is the first and primary proposition of my philosophy."

That is to say, Mr. Wells begins by making war on logic. Logic, he concludes in effect, was shaped long before there was any conception of biology or inductive science. And logic must come into line with the discoveries of natural science. Approaching logic "over the bracing uplands of comparative anatomy," Mr. Wells discovers that there is infinite variation in all organisms, and even in all atoms, and consequently that every organism is "unique," and that there can be no fixed boundaries to species or genera or classes in any sphere of life or fact. This "discovery of the unique" is of the essence of Mr. Wells's philosophy; nor is it possible to deny that his attack upon orthodoxy is damaging. It is probable that he pushes his advantage too hard, but to discuss that would lead us too far from the present book. It is sufficient to say that with this key to Mr. Wells's philosophy it is possible to follow him through all these engrossing and stimulating chapters.

This Utopia, of which so many have dreamed dreams, takes form with definition in Mr. Wells's mind. It is a world state, not a mere city, such as was Plato's; and there is a world-language. The question of race, which receives a chapter to itself towards the close of the book, naturally intrudes on us here and at once. What will be the constitution of this Utopia? Mr. Wells is openly, and almost contemptuously, a foe of the racial idea. He speaks of J. R. Green's "grotesque insistence upon Anglo-Saxonism":—

"The Briton forgetting his Defoe, the Jew forgetting the very word proselyte, the German forgetting his anthropometric variations, and the Italian forgetting everything, are obsessed by the singular purity of their blood, and the danger of contamination the mere continuance of other races involves....The natural tendency of every human being towards a stupid conceit in himself and his kind, a stupid depreciation of all unlikeness, is traded upon by this bastard science. With the weakening of national references, and with the pause before reconstruction in religious belief, these new arbitrary and unsubstantial race prejudices become daily more formidable. They are shaping policies and modifying laws, and they will certainly be responsible for a large proportion of the wars, hardships, and cruelties the immediate future holds in store for our earth."

This view follows on Mr. Wells's conception that the individual is infinitely variable, and consequently counts above arbitrary and conventional species and genera. But here we must again object that he pushes his argument too far. He says very truly that there is probably no pure race in the

world. But it would be absurd to deny that certain qualities and characteristics are predominant in certain races. How would Mr. Wells explain the conquering Aryan race which settled on a continent and edited the civilizations of the autochthonous peoples? It would be ridiculous to class it with the Hottentots or the Bushmen. Race is made by association, habit, morals, and climate; it does not leap full-armed out of Jupiter's head. Yet when developed it is still race. Mr. Wells apparently thinks that it would be possible to level up, or level down, all peoples to the same status. It would only be possible, so far as we can see, by the endosmosis of intermarriage.

But if we grant the equable homogeneity of a world state, what salient features would it present? Mr. Wells has to decide between Socialism and Individualism, and it is interesting to notice how he does it:—

"To the onlooker, both Individualism and Socialism are, in the absolute, absurdities; the one would make men the slaves of the violent or rich, the other the slaves of the State official, and the way of sanity runs, perhaps even sinuously, down the intervening valley.... In the very days when our political and economic order is becoming steadily more Socialistic, our ideals of intercourse turn more and more to a fuller recognition of the claims of individuality. The State is to be progressive, it is no longer to be static, and this alters the general condition of the Utopian problems profoundly; we have to provide not only for food and clothing, for order and health, but for initiative. The factor that leads the World State on from one phase of development to the next is the interplay of individualities; to speak teleologically, the world exists for the sake of and through initiative, and individuality is the method of initiative. Each man and woman, to the extent that his or her individuality is marked, breaks the law of precedent, transgresses the general formula, and makes a new experiment for the direction of the life force. It is impossible, therefore, for the State, which represents all and is pre-occupied by the average, to make effectual experiments and intelligent innovations, and so supply the essential substance of life. As against the individual the State represents the species, in the case of the Utopian World State it absolutely represents the species. The individual emerges from the species, makes his experiment, and either fails, dies, and comes to an end, or succeeds and impresses himself, in offspring, in consequences and results, intellectual, material, and moral, upon the world."

How then is this perfect State to be governed? The answer is, by "voluntary nobility." There are four classes in the State: the Poietic, the Kinetic, the Dull, and the Base. "The former two constitute the living tissue of the State; the latter are the fulcra and resistances—the bone and cover of its body." Caste has no place here; it is a question of the evolution of the fittest. But the government will be in the hands of certain select persons who are called the *Samurai*, and who, as Mr. Wells sees clearly, must resemble Plato's guardians. These rulers are volunteers, and must live according to a system which includes a regimen of food, the interdiction of tobacco, wine, narcotic drugs, meat, usury, acting, singing, and the like (on the ground that these weaken and corrupt the spirit), and a vow of chastity. Celibacy, however, is not exacted, and some will see in this a weakness of the edifice. But Mr. Wells has a thorough programme in respect of marital

arrangements. He will not hear of the "human stud farm," which Plato was the first to adumbrate; and this once more on the score of the divinity of the individual. "In the initiative of the individual above the average lies the reality of the future, which the State, presenting the average, may subserve, but cannot control." Motherhood is to be subsidized by the State, for the State's prime interest is in the children. Licences are granted for marriage only after due inquiry—a regulation which is not so widely different from Plato's conception. The chastity of the wife is the one essential, but

"a reciprocal restraint on the part of the husband is clearly of no importance whatever, so far as the first end of matrimony goes, the protection of the community from inferior births."

It is difficult to follow Mr. Wells in this reasoning. But, indeed, the whole constitution, as he lays it down, challenges argument, contention, and question. Still, it is an amazingly able constitution, and one wonders that it should be the outcome of a single mind. It is certain that the author has only intended to offer suggestions—main tracks through an unexplored country—for the use of future thinkers. We regret that our space will not suffer us to enlarge on many of the topics treated in this astonishing book. It is a piece of work which embodies imaginative science at its highest, and where the reader differs from the author most he will find him most suggestive. There has been no work of this importance published for the last thirty years; and it is possible and permissible to hope that some ideas sketched in it will fructify in the future.

Mr. Wells has deliberately chosen a medium for the expression of his ideas, and he will not find his readers all at one in approval of it. It is in a thin vein of fiction that this Utopia is pictured forth, but the fiction is so slight that its irruption and emergence at intervals hardly lend interest, and may even be said to distract. However, that is a mere nothing. The ideas are here, and the ideas count. A tribute of respect is necessary to the satirical pictures by Mr. E. J. Sullivan. To-morrow Mr. Wells returns to his fiction; but we must express a hope that, in returning, he will not abandon for ever a thesis which he has developed with such remarkable skill, pertinacity, and imagination.

Greek Thinkers. By Theodor Gomperz. Vols. I.-III. (Murray.)

THE first of these volumes of the authorized English edition of 'Griechische Denker' appeared in 1901, while the second and third volumes were published together at the beginning of the present year. Much credit is due both to Mr. Laurie Magnus, who translated the first volume, and to Mr. G. G. Berry, who undertook the others, for the manner in which they have executed a somewhat laborious task. And since the work of translation has been personally supervised by Prof. Gomperz, the reader can rest assured that his latest opinions are presented here with complete fidelity. It may

be well to add, in order to obviate a possible misapprehension, that these three English volumes correspond to two volumes in the German original; and as we are promised, in the "author's preface" (vol. i. p. viii), that "the work.....will be completed in three volumes," it will be seen that another volume, dealing with post-Platonic thinkers, is still to be expected. It may be said with confidence that Prof. Gomperz has succeeded admirably in accomplishing his design of composing "a comprehensive picture" of the development of Greek thought, in which the historical setting of the narrative, the background of the picture, is "not unduly contracted." This breadth of purview, which attempts to survey at once all the various intellectual movements which mark each successive period of Greek history, is perhaps the most striking feature of Prof. Gomperz's method. He incorporates in his work, by way of "historical relief,"

"portions of the story of religion, of literature, and of the special sciences indispensable to an understanding of the speculative movement, its causes and effects."

And it is this catholicity of method which, by refusing to isolate the speculative movement proper from the movements of kindred branches of thought, differentiates the present work from most, if not all, previous attempts to present the history of Greek philosophy. In evidence of its comprehensive scope, it is enough to point to the special chapters in vol. i. devoted to 'Orphic Systems of Cosmogony,' 'The Physicians,' 'The Historians—Hecateus and Herodotus,' 'The Advance of Historical Science' (which treats of 'The Constitution of Athens' and Thucydides); and to the opening chapters in vol. ii., on 'Changes in Faith and Morals,' in which account is taken of the tragic poets, and on 'Athens and the Athenians.'

'Greek Thinkers' possesses another noteworthy feature, which should serve to enhance its popularity with the "wide circles of cultivated readers" for whom it is designed by its author. It is written in a vigorous, lively style. Where most historians are content to supply an abstract record which aims only at correctness, Prof. Gomperz presents to our eyes a concrete picture. He seeks to vivify his "Thinkers," and to clothe the dry bones of their fragmentary speculations with the flesh of living personality. That is to say, he possesses the fine gift of historical imagination, and he uses his gift with a courage that wins success. As an example of his manner, the description of Xenophanes may be cited (vol. i. pp. 155 ff.): "The aged minstrel.....followed by a slave who carried his guitar and his slender household utensils," as he wandered through the provinces of Greece—"the poor rhapsodist, who regarded a palatable meal as the fit reward of artistic fame"—was, in reality, "the greatest and most influential innovator of his age"—a "philosophic and religious missionary," whose "perilous activity was screened by his minstrel's calling." Not less arresting is the picture of Heraclitus (p. 60):—

"Solitude and the beauty of nature were the muses of Heraclitus. He was a man of abound-

ing pride and self-confidence, and he sat at no master's feet.....The great poets of his country fed his childish fancy, and filled it with gorgeous images, but they afforded no lasting satisfaction to his mature intellect."

Prof. Gomperz knows also the trick of the happy phrase; and this, combined with the power of producing from his store of learning apt illustrations and appropriate modern instances, helps to lend to his exposition the seasoning of spice which tickles the reader's palate. Thus he characterizes Prodicus as the earliest of the pessimists; Hippias is "a kaleidoscopic genius," "the Leone Battista Alberti of the fifth century"; Socrates, like Benjamin Franklin, is "an enthusiast of sobriety"; the Megarians are dubbed "the ancient Herbartians," because of their attitude towards the problem of predication; the Cyrenaic doctrine of pleasure is elucidated by means of a comparison with Benthamism; and Tolstoy is adduced as a parallel to the Plato of 'The Republic'—"a prince among artists violently rooting up the love of art from his own soul."

One of the first problems that face the historian of pre-Socratic philosophy has regard to the order of treatment. No arrangement can be devised which is wholly free from objection, for the simple reason that the chronological order is not coincident with the order of intellectual sequence. The difficulty comes before us especially in the case of such thinkers as Heraclitus, Xenophanes, and Leucippus. Prof. Gomperz groups Heraclitus with the nature-philosophers of Miletus, Xenophanes with the later Eleatics, and Leucippus with the later Atomists. But, as he himself admits, there are obvious objections to this arrangement; for, to mention but one of them, Heraclitus was influenced undoubtedly by Xenophanes as well as by Pythagoras. And there is much to be said for an order of treatment which would bring both Heraclitus and the Pythagoreans into closer juxtaposition with Parmenides and his disciples, even at the expense of ousting Xenophanes from his superficially correct position at the head of the Eleatics.

Considerations of space preclude us from dealing with points of detail in Prof. Gomperz's exposition. His judgments are always well considered, and he speaks with the authority of a specialist. He professes to approach philosophic questions from a point of view which "is not that of any one-sided or exclusive school." Yet, from a number of phrases scattered through the volumes, one is led to suspect that he is not free from a bias towards the positive or "scientific" tone of mind. This appears in the enthusiastic terms in which he expounds the achievements of Leucippus and the Atomists, and in the sympathetic interest he shows in the minutiae of the early physical and astronomical theories, and especially in the physiology of the Hippocratic writers, the medical schools of Cos and Cnidus. The treatment of the Sophists, on the one hand, and of Plato on the other, evinces a similar tendency to depreciate metaphysics in the interests of science or "common sense." Prof. Gomperz endeavours, on the lines of Grote, to rehabilitate the Sophists. Most of what he says about these apostles of "enlightenment" is excellent, and serves

to correct popular opinions on many points. But to hold a brief for the Sophists ought not to necessitate the prosecution of Plato on a charge of defamation and "coarse invective." Yet our impartial historian is delighted, apparently, to find this occasion of upbraiding Plato for wilful and jealous misrepresentation. It would seem from this that the "empiricist" can never be wholly in touch with the born idealist; they are naturally tuned to a different pitch. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the account here given of Platonism is disappointing. Prof. Gomperz spends, indeed, a volume and a quarter in expounding Plato and his dialogues. We can have no complaint against him on the ground of quantity. Yet there is one thing lacking—the secret of Platonism, which eludes all but the very elect. To attempt to expound the Master-idealist without a mind to which the mystical and transcendental is naturally congenial, is assuredly to court failure. The mere readiness to accept as conclusive the results of Lutoslawski's "stylo-metric" method, as applied to the Platonic dialogues, indicates in itself a tone of mind ill suited to render sympathetically the best of Platonism. It should be observed, however, that although Prof. Gomperz follows the popular modern fashion of ascribing to Plato an "earlier" and a "later theory of Ideas," he does not agree with Lutoslawski in supposing the "later" theory to involve the abolition of "ideas" and the substitution of "souls." He maintains, rather, that the change consisted in a revision of the list of the ideas, together with an increasing tendency towards personifying and deifying them.

Much more satisfactory, to our mind, is the treatment accorded to Socrates and the minor Socratics. In Socrates, as "the founder of intellectual radicalism," the "guiding star" of whose thoughts is "usefulness or expediency," Prof. Gomperz finds a congenial subject. His examination of the value of Xenophon's memoirs is admirably done, and fully justifies the final verdict that

"it is one of the most amusing, and yet one of the most depressing caprices of literary destiny that has handed his works down to us among the authorities on the history of philosophy."

The most important of the original contributions to the knowledge of Greek thought which these volumes contain is the study of the Hippocratic treatise 'On the Art,' on which the author has written a separate monograph showing its close kinship to the manner of Protagoras.

The notes, which are placed at the end of the first and third volumes, furnish the necessary references to authorities and explanations of points of detail. Some acquaintance is shown with the work of English scholars—the studies in Plato of Prof. Lewis Campbell are eulogized, and "Jackson's comprehensive dissertations" are judged to contain "a good deal of truth, mixed with a little error," and an unsuccessful "attempt to prove Plato the precursor of Berkeley." To Mr. Adam's solution of the 'Nuptial Number,' and other writings, no reference is made. The indexes, also in vol. i. and vol. iii., do not, as a rule, record the names mentioned in the notes, although otherwise well executed.

Catherine de' Medici and the French Reformation. By Edith Sichel. (Constable & Co.)

In this handsome volume we have before us not the Catherine of St. Bartholomew and the wars of the Catholic League, but an earlier manifestation, the Regent who was still smarting under the wrongs suffered under a Catholic régime, and who yet leaned towards the Huguenots rather than the Guises. That this daughter of Italy, a niece of one Pope and a cousin of another, ever had any real tendencies towards Protestantism, as Miss Sichel thinks, we take leave to doubt, in spite of some utterances she quotes and certain actions she records, both to be attributed to diplomacy. Still, it is not to be denied that Catherine's conduct towards the Huguenots gave real anxiety to Spain, and her attitude just before the religious wars, especially at the Council of Poissy, affords some justification for the coupling of her name with the attempted French Reformation, a movement towards which her essentially political mind was profoundly indifferent.

Though we have read with much pleasure the varied contents of a volume which its author modestly terms "a study of persons," we must enter a protest against the hybrid name which appears on its title-page, and in a slightly different form on the paper cover of the book. We note, too, that in the bibliographies "Médicis" alternates with "Médecis." Catherine de Médicis is surely the form in which the name should appear. Whilst upon this topic we may remark also upon the oddity of such agglomeration of English and French as "Memoirs de." This last, if it be a misprint, is one that consistently recurs. Usually, as is fitting, French forms are retained.

The book opens with a general appreciation of Catherine, which we believe to be substantially just. The spirit which it shows is the right one:—

"History is not written in black and white, but in subtle greys and half-tints, and studying some character from the past is often like looking at a figure in a faded fresco on which we cannot get a full light. At first we see its robes as black; then, as we search more closely, and grow accustomed to the obscurity, we find that the draperies are not of one colour, but of manifold twilight shades, and it is only for the sake of convenience that we use positive terms at all."

Moral indifference, an absolute disregard of anything but what served her positive purposes, which were summed up in the word "power," is the true note of Catherine's character. Although she doubtless exercised a most baneful influence upon her time, she was as far as possible from being what is ordinarily conceived of as a wicked woman. Even the most unscrupulous of Huguenots did not attack her conduct as wife; and the present author has not, in our opinion, done justice to her really strong family feeling. Her powers of mental endurance, however, are fully brought out in the chapter which tells of her relations with her husband, Henri II., who gave his mistress, the Duchesse de Valentinois, the virtual position of queen, and even placed his children under her care. The iron entered into a soul which was to begin with none

too rich in the milk of human kindness, despite an easily assumed bonhomie, born of the capacity to act a part. It is likely enough that Catherine felt something approaching affection for her husband; but her alleged *tendresse* for Condé appears highly improbable, and it certainly did not serve its supposed object.

Most interesting is the analysis of the strange connexion between Henri II. and Diane, "the most matter-of-fact woman in the world," and past the prime of a far from dazzling beauty. With a fine disregard of conventionality, Miss Sichel dares to describe it as

"in all ways a happy marriage, save for the grimly pathetic figure of Catherine, who stood between them like the ghost of some past entanglement—anything but the lawful wife."

It was, in fact, a real union of souls, bringing out the best that was in both man and woman. The comparison of Diane with Madame de Maintenon is more than plausible; yet one scarcely thinks of Scarron's *reluct* as a widow "in the grand style," as was doubtless Madame de Valentinois, the Grande Sénéchale.

On the death of her husband Catherine obtained power and revenge. But her position as Regent was far from secure, owing to the influence of the Guises, whose relative, the young Queen of Scotland, was now also Queen of France for a short space. By the by, by a strange slip of the pen (p. 96), Miss Sichel makes Charles IX. succeed to the throne before his elder brother. The Regent attempted to play off the Bourbons against the duke and the cardinal, till she was foiled by the greater decision of the latter, and was ultimately obliged to fall into line with them or risk her power. None the less we may fairly infer that, so far as she had any convictions, they were represented by the "Politiques," whom for a time the Regent upheld. But events forced her hand.

One of the most interesting chapters in the book is that upon Jeanne de Navarre, commonly called Jeanne d'Albret, the mother of Henri IV. She is sometimes thought of as an austere bigot; but in reality, as Miss Sichel points out, she had not the religious temperament, and the Reformation appealed to her rather as the cause of liberty than the cause of religion. This woman, indeed, dared to reproach Calvin, the Protestant pope himself, with the cruelties sanctioned by him in the name of religion. Other proofs of signal courage she gave, such as rejecting cosmetics "in a day when it was almost thought improper to be natural," and resisting her husband when he went over to Catholicism. The story of how she won from her father the gold box containing his will by singing a Bearnese ballad during the birth of her son—the future founder of the Bourbon monarchy—is one of the most picturesque in history. Of all the women who, as the author maintains, were the real leaders of the Huguenot party, she was the most notable.

At the Council of Poissy we behold Catherine playing the part of mediator between the warring religions; but no one really had confidence in her sincerity. Languet, the Huguenot, expressed at the

time an opinion of her to which the Cardinal of Lorraine would have subscribed:—

"Of one thing I am certain: to whatever side fortune veers, the Regent's chief care is to rule, and neither the Papists nor the Reformers will make her gamble away her destiny."

She was no doubt thoroughly frightened when she overheard, through the tube specially constructed for the purpose, a proposal made by one of the Guise triumvirate, in presence of Antoine de Bourbon, her quondam ally, to throw her into the Seine. Henceforth, till she openly took the Catholic side, she did little enough to help the Huguenots by such action as her embarrassing conference with Condé. Miss Sichel is probably not far from the truth in setting down the failure of the French Reformation primarily to racial characteristics, and secondarily to want of solidarity among the Huguenot party. But we doubt if she could maintain her thesis that if "the new Dissenters" had been left alone they would have given no offence—an assertion which is in apparent contradiction to her description on a previous page of the aggressive character of the Huguenots. The truth seems to be that the French are too remorselessly logical in their convictions, religious and other, to be tolerant.

We have little space to dwell upon the remaining contents of the work, which includes two interesting chapters on French poetry of the period, another upon Catherine and the arts, and a final one, of no little merit and charm, treating of the character and career of Bernard Palissy, the Protestant potter who confused æsthetics with nature, and, all unconsciously, did so much for the fundamentals of science. We may note that the story of his interview with Henri III. in the Bastille has been long since abandoned as unauthentic. The idea of bringing out the difference in tone between French and English contemporary poets by printing carefully selected specimens from each is a good one. We cannot venture to take sides in the controversy between the author and Mr. Belloc on the genuineness of Ronsard's religious feeling: it is a nice question. Miss Sichel's contention that Catherine's generation was rather scientific than artistic seems tenable enough, and is well supported.

In conclusion, we would warn Miss Sichel that it might be well if she remembered more often the truth laid down by herself about the dangers of generalization. When she says that "a love of luxury is often mistaken for a love of beauty," or that fascinating people are generally hard to live with, few will deny that she hits the mark; but "theologians live by logic" is surely a hard saying, and that "the French Revolution destroyed itself by disputes between individuals" is a misleading one from its very plausibility. That enthusiasm forms "no necessary part of the baggage of science" we should judge to be a more than disputable statement; and the antithesis between science and art, which follows it, strikes us as almost equally unsound. On the other hand, there are numerous felicitous phrases and character sketches in the book to be set against these and certain rather cryptic utterances. A high standard of literary ability pervades the volume in spite

of a few lapses. In what sense Catherine, "this olive-coloured woman," could properly be termed "a pendant" to the sea-green Robespierre we fail to discern. The only serious misprint we have noticed is "James VI." for James V. in a note (p. 72), except the misspelling of Creighton's name on the title-page. The portraits which illustrate the book are altogether admirable, and the 'Summary of Historical Events' will be found useful by serious readers.

Jerusalem under the High Priests: Five Lectures on the Period between Nehemiah and the New Testament. By Edwyn Bevan. (Arnold.)

THE period on which Mr. Bevan has concentrated his attention is a very important one in the development of Jewish religion. Politically, the major portion of the 450 years or so that passed between Nehemiah and the beginning of the Christian era was a blank so far as the Jews are concerned, for it is only at the time of the Maccabees that the little Judæan State reappears as a factor in history. But the time of silence was the time of real depth. The little hierarchy was, for the most part, content to live quietly and peaceably, first under the Persians and then under the Greeks, but it used all this period of peace and quietness for the sure and gradual development of the forces which were ultimately destined to lead in one direction to Christianity and in another to the Judaism which we see around us to-day.

Mr. Bevan's book may with perfect confidence be recommended as an introduction to the study of the deeply interesting problems of this great period. The style is clear and sympathetic, and occasionally even brilliant. The distinctly elementary character of several portions of the book is explained by the fact that its contents were originally written out in the form of lectures to an audience which had first to be initiated into these studies. But there is no reason why this very circumstance should not enhance the value of the book to a very large number of persons. Mr. Bevan is very strong on the Greek side of his subject. His exposition of Hellenism in its relation to Judaism is masterly. He is not so strong on the Hebrew side. Of actual errors we have noticed only one or two unimportant points that could easily be amended; but it would have been helpful to students if Judaism had been dealt with as fully as Hellenism. In one instance, indeed, the reverse is curiously the case. Mr. Bevan includes a good and full account of the Wisdom of Ben Sira in illustration of the purely Judaic mental attitude of certain Jerusalem teachers about 200 B.C.; but why did he not deal similarly with the Wisdom of Solomon to illustrate Jewish Hellenism at about 100 to 50 B.C.? And once again, why did he not show the contrast between the Ecclesiasticus of Ben Sira and the almost contemporaneous canonical book of Ecclesiastes? As we are on the subject of omissions, we may also note the absence of any reference to the Essenes. It is true that these sectaries lived far away from Jerusalem, but that

city is, throughout the book, treated as a centre of the national life around, and not as the sole background of the story, and the Essenes should, therefore, not have been left out entirely. The topics dealt with by Mr. Bevan are so successfully worked out that we should have liked to see the book enlarged so as to embrace other pertinent points as well. When this edition has done its work and served its purpose, the author may, perhaps, see his way to issue a new and much more extensive book on the same subject, retaining nearly all he has already written, and adding to it at least half as much again.

Early Dutch and English Voyagers to Spitzbergen in the Seventeenth Century. By Sir W. Martin Conway. (Hakluyt Society.)

MARITIME enterprise, in the form of the whale fishery, seems first to have engaged the attention of the English shipowners in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Hakluyt mentions how, in 1575, a merchant was seeking information as to the methods employed for the capture of whales, as their oil was greatly in request by the soap-boilers. Until that time, however, the whale fishery had been carried on almost entirely by the Biscayans, and it is not until 1577, when Henri III. was king of France and Philip II. on the throne of Spain and Portugal, that we first hear of English ships taking part in the operations of the whaling fleets off the shores of Cape Breton and Newfoundland. In that year Hakluyt enumerates the relative proportions of the vessels engaged in that pursuit as follows, viz., 150 French, 100 Spanish, and 50 Portuguese ships, whilst only 15 were English. Of these, however, we learn that the English were the largest and best-found ships, whilst the Spanish ranked next in size and importance.

It was not until 1585, after the capture and sack of Antwerp by the Duke of Parma and the consequent ruin of the trade of the Spanish Netherlands, that the Hollanders began to engage in the Arctic whale fishery, towards which the last voyage of William Barentsz would seem to have drawn their particular attention. For it was then that Barentsz discovered Spitzbergen, with its numerous deep bays, into which large schools of whales were in the habit of entering during the early summer, remaining there for some considerable time, the knowledge of which fact soon attracted Dutch, Danish, English, and French whalers to this neighbourhood every season. The principal fleet of the English was composed of vessels belonging to the Muscovy Company of London, whose agent, Hendrik Hudson, explored the coasts of Spitzbergen in 1607, as related in a former volume of the Hakluyt Society; and this company obtained a charter from King James I., granting a monopoly of the fishery on "the coasts of King James his Newland," in which

"the Kinges Ma'tie of England had straightlie forbidden all nations, as well his own subjects as others of what degree soever (save onely the saide companie and their servants), to use, trade or fish within or upon the saide coaste."

The Dutch fleet, belonging to the Noordsche Company of Amsterdam, with which were

associated some Danish vessels from Copenhagen, naturally contested this monopoly claimed by the English; and, after some difficulty, a temporary agreement was arrived at, by which the English erected their boiling works in the western bays, whilst the Dutch possessed the more northern coasts for the purpose of the fisheries. Biscayan ships from St. Jean de Luz, San Sebastian, and Bordeaux, with others from Dunkirk, also frequented the Spitzbergen waters; and as the Basque fishermen understood the art of "flensing" the dead whales and boiling down the blubber far better than any others, both English and Dutch were wont to utilize the services of these experts from the French ships for such operations.

Some rare French and Dutch pamphlets of this period give us interesting accounts of the doings and rivalries of these various fishing fleets; and translations of some of these, edited with introductions and notes by Sir Martin Conway, form the contents of the volume lately issued by the Hakluyt Society. The first of these, the '*Histoire du Pays nommé Spitzberghe*,' published in 1613 by Hessel Gerritzoon van Assum, the Amsterdam geographer, gives a graphic and moderately accurate description of the coasts, bays, and islands forming the western portion of Spitzbergen, together with '*La triste racompte des maux que nos Pecheurs (tant Basques que Flamens) ont eu a souffrir des Anglois en l'esté passee. L'An de grace 1613.*' Far more interesting, however, to the general reader will be found the '*Journal of Dagb - Register gehouden by Seven Matroosen in haer Overwinteren op Spitzbergen in Maurits-bay*,' written by the commander, Jacob Segerez van der Brugge, and published at Amsterdam in 1634.

This journal was kept by the gallant chief of a small party of volunteers belonging to the Noordsche Company, which spent the whole long winter, of nine months' duration, on the north-western coast of Spitzbergen. The ships left them there on August 30th, 1633, and returned to fetch them when the next whaling season began on the last day of May in the following year. It was in this year, during the reign of Charles I., that the "ship-money" writs were first issued to the seaport towns of Great Britain, causing that dissatisfaction and resistance which conduced towards the first threatenings of the great rebellion.

These fishermen not only remained alive, but also were hearty and fit for duty when they rejoined their ships after all the hardships they had undergone; and it is evident that they owed their preservation in health to their resolution and fortitude in keeping hard at work, hunting in all weathers, thereby securing fresh meat and good exercise; whilst in their leisure they played games, or walked to keep their blood in circulation in the shelter of their hut, when tempests absolutely prevented them from venturing outside.

"We resolved, in the first place, to use every endeavour to obtain a stock of salad [scurvy grass and sorrel], reindeer flesh, or other things as provision for a rainy day, this course being especially necessary for the preservation of our health; also that every morning and night,

before the cook dished up, we should sing a psalm and offer our prayers up to God in order to call down His blessing upon us."—P. 88.

"Since our community is not a large one, we have resolved that if one of us, being well, and awakened in the morning, remains lying asleep or lazing in his bunk, and does not appear at prayers, he should forfeit his breakfast, and not dare to touch food until the next meal; also that he should have no ration of tobacco or brandy."—P. 103.

In the depth of winter reindeer were unobtainable, but bears were numerous, and afforded good sport, food, and no little excitement. Besides these, plenty of foxes were caught, and, less often, wild ducks and geese were secured. So long as the sailors kept themselves concealed, the bears would approach almost to the muzzles of their matchlocks, but after a time the constant firing caused them to get shy, so that as soon as the men moved or let them hear the click of the weapon and see the burning match they would run off. Here is an account of a day's doings on February 8th:—

"On the 8th, the breeze from the N. with fine bright weather. Three of our companions, therefore, went well armed to Deadman's Island, in order to see whether there was anything of profit or for refreshment to be got; also to see if any of the bears already wounded might not be found dead. On arriving there they saw many bears going in troops like the cattle in the Netherlands; but these on seeing the men stood up on their hind-legs, as did also the cubs beside them, which was curious to see. On our men coming nearer they fled. They had pitched their camp behind a hill, and made large deep pits in the ice and snow. They found there a carcass or tongue of a whale, which they had clawed up out of the ice to the length of a man and nearly devoured. I and the carpenter having remained in the tent [hut], observed five bears at the same time before our tent. An old one with its cub, as it seemed, coming towards our tent-door, we got our guns ready, and I sent a double charge into the body of the old one. The carpenter, also taking aim, hit the cub, whereupon we immediately ran out with our lances. The old one seeing that they were being pursued, both came down upon us. The carpenter, making a thrust, caught one of them in the mouth with his lance, which the bear dragged towards him and bent. We then went on either side of him and lanced him by turns until he fell down dead. Meanwhile the dogs skirmished round the cub, giving it so much to do that it could not come near us to assist its dam; but, on seeing us approach, it escaped. We then returned to our tent, seeing on our way a number of bears amongst and upon the ice-floes, as well as upon the small island in the mouth of the bay, sometimes ten or twelve together. We also observed three bears coming down upon us, so that we hastened to reach the tent since we were very tired and our lances quite in pieces. In the evening we saw a big bear near the aforesaid dead one, running to and fro, and clawing the body as if he wished to make it rise. He stood still three or four times growling fearfully, and came towards our tent, which gave us matter for speculation. I presumed that they had been a pair."

These sailors had no registering thermometers to measure the cold, which was so intense that their beards were wont to become frozen to the earthen jug when drinking, whilst the beer, French wine, and vinegar were so hard frozen that they had to be hacked out of the barrels, which were burst.

Nevertheless, as we have said, the men

survived; in this respect being far more fortunate than seven other seamen, who wintered in the following season. These last had all died by the time the ships reached the coast in the season of 1635.

The quaint title-pages and woodcuts which illustrate the journal of Van der Brugge, taken from the British Museum copy of the pamphlet, give a good idea of the hut in which the hardy adventurers lived, with its look-out place and the groups of fishermen, whaling and shooting, lancing and skinning bears. The volume makes a valuable addition to the second series of the works issued by the Hakluyt Society.

NEW NOVELS.

Bloomsbury. By C. F. Keary. (Nutt.)

THE intellectual anarchy of the educated classes of our day, or rather of the cultivated, but only half-educated, has never been more convincingly displayed than in this story of Mr. Keary. It purports to be a record of the experiences of a young girl from the country, who goes to a Bloomsbury house as a paying guest and enters the social world of the art student. She finds herself in a welter of creeds and cults, unimaginable in the country—High Church, No-Church, Socialist, Vivisectionist, Theosophist, Swedenborgian, and so on. The characterization is throughout good, and the author succeeds in conveying one fact, not sufficiently remarked, though very remarkable, the excessively feminine character of a great deal of modern culture. There are touches of a very pleasant satire—as when Mr. Keary speaks of "that exaggeratedly correct pronunciation, which might almost be called Dons' French," or this: "If, indeed, Mr. De Cassada had thought that Isobel and Constance were sincere Christians he would have been shocked. As it was, he overlooked their high-churchism as a part in their scheme of social advancement." There are some misprints, and quotations are not always correct. The book as a whole is both amusing and illuminating.

Duke's Son. By Cosmo Hamilton. (Heinemann.)

IT is not very easy to determine if Mr. Hamilton intended to satirize the follies of aristocracy or merely to write agreeable farce. If the former, his work is marred by its extravagances; if the latter, there is nothing to be said save that '*Duke's Son*' is amusing nonsense. The duke in question, who has allowed his younger son a miserable pittance of 2,000*l.* a year, on which he cannot scramble along, acquaints the hero that he must reduce that same insignificant allowance. This means that "*Frankie*" goes to the wall, or the bad. On his death-bed his grace learns that his son has done the latter, and is enthusiastic on hearing that his form of vice is card-sharping. The fact is that the duke's son and a baronet start a firm to cheat at bridge. In this they are detected by a chorus-girl, who is too virtuous not to weep at their wickedness, and too affectionate to tell of it, and so "*Frankie*" moves on the tide of wealth and vice till his partner dies. He would seem to be in a quandary now,

but he discovers that his sweetheart also cheats, proposes, confesses, is accepted, and marries. Thenceforward a new partnership, and "Frankie" and Joan go comfortably cheating on through life, until the inevitable happens. After which they have the due reward of stage virtue. There is room in this farcical satire for many exhibitions of wit and smartness, of which Mr. Hamilton takes advantage. But viewed as an ironical effort, it is too flippant and too much of a travesty.

Bartram of Beltana. By W. E. Norris. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS is just, when all is said, a story by Mr. Norris in one of his usual manners. We have read novels of his that were more interesting, and hope to do so again. In the meantime there seems almost as little to say against 'Bartram of Beltana' as in its favour. It is easy and pleasant enough, but it has not much colour or character. The people are of Australian and English brands, designed, one may suppose, to supply contrasts in manners and ideals. Trouble sets in among them caused by racial and individual conflict of motives. Some of this is occasionally amusing. Two fathers, English and Australian, each possess a marriageable son and daughter, a fact which thickens a somewhat perfunctory plot, and sets at defiance for a time the wishes of a *partie carrée* of young people. On one side there are money and aggressive self-respect, on the other pride of birth, suavity, and prejudice. These characteristics belong to the respective fathers. The loves of the children (who are to some extent the product of their circumstances and surroundings) at length culminate in a couple of weddings. We cannot confess to great interest either in their trials or their joys.

Beverly of Graustark. By George Barr McCutcheon. (Hodder & Stoughton)

THERE is at least no kind of pretence made about this book. It is illustrated on the lines of a popular weekly journal, with far-away suggestions of "Gibson girls," and intimate hints of American fashion-plates. Its author seems to say: You have shown that you like the Ruritania order of romance. You shall have it! I can write this sort of thing easily, and without thought:—

"Far off in the mountain lands, somewhere to the east of the setting sun, lies the principality of Graustark, serene relic of rare old feudal days. The traveler reaches the little domain after an arduous, sometimes perilous journey from the great European capitals, whether they be north, or south, or west—never east."

The rest one really knows too well to quote. The hereditary Princess of Graustark is romantically wedded to a rather blatant young American. But Beverly of the title is a "Gibson girl" from Washington, a famed breaker of hearts. Her identity is mixed with that of the Princess. The resultant complications, if by no means original, are occasionally amusing, even when the writer has no intention of amusing.

Constance West. By E. R. Punshon. (Lane.)

THIS is probably a first book; at least no other literary venture is recorded on the title-page, and the author's name seems unfamiliar. It is a story of Revenge, with a very big R, which does not mean that it is noisy in tone or conventionally melodramatic. On the contrary, it is rather quiet and intense. Were the manner, or the matter, or both, just a little different, it would be more remarkable and more disturbing than it is. Such as it is, we find in it disquieting elements. One is inclined to wonder what attitude exactly the author wished to provoke in the reader's mind towards the heroine—was it pity, fear, dislike, reprobation, or merely interest? The introduction of a small, sharp, middle-aged woman who has crossed vast stretches of land and sea to renew her acquaintance with a husband, after a separation of twenty years, is no easy situation. Personally we half disbelieve in, half dislike and wonder at, the fierce yet bird-like being with only one eye and two motives (love and hate), who "cooks and cleans" to perfection by a sort of reflex action of her own. The author has not used much artifice in her portrayal, yet succeeds in making her exist because he (or she) evidently believes in her reality. She reminds one of a minute, wild, and yet prim creature of the woods, who is at the same time almost human; she is a somewhat disconcerting personality to set at large in the pages of an innocent-looking volume. An English hamlet is her natural habitat, where we find almost as much difficulty in picturing her as in the wilds of Western Canada. There her conduct and influence on the inhabitants are extremely wild and wayward.

The Knight of the Needle Rock. By M. J. Wilson. (Elliot Stock.)

HISTORICAL romance, so called, may be written on either of two prescriptions: it may deal with recorded historical events and characters, or it may merely be pitched in times which have passed into history. More often it obeys the former rule, if in ever so slight a degree. Thus there were no Castlewoods, but there was a Prince Charles, of whom Thackeray made use in 'Esmond.' Miss Wilson presents us with an entirely new and original kind of fiction. She has made learned research in many directions, and has gathered details for her story "from various family papers, documents, pedigrees, &c." Thus it comes about that many notable or well-known names of Elizabethan times appear in her pages, and she dedicates the romance to "the descendants of the Dingley, Leigh, Worsley, More, and Lyte families, and of others mentioned herein." Several hitherto unpublished genuine letters are included, and altogether the reader feels himself in real historical company. The action passes partly in the Isle of Wight, and partly in Surrey and London. It introduces Loseley Park, near Guildford, and the seat of the Oglander family in the island. With these credentials the story makes its bow to a respectful reader. But, taken as a work of fiction, it is open to the charge of dullness. It is estimable, but it has no inspiring spark to elevate it into anything more than

a conscientious study of those spacious days. Yet the descendants of the sundry families concerned in the plot will doubtless be interested in it, and probably they are many.

A Dreamer's Harvest. By Mount Houmas. (Greening & Co.)

A NOVEL that adopts for its imprimatur, so to speak, a quotation from Mrs. Henry Wood must startle the intelligent reader from the outset:—

"If we could only foresee the ending of some of the unholy schemes that many of us are apt to weave, we might be more content to leave them humbly in a higher hand than ours. Do they ever bring good, these plans, born of our utter selfishness? I think not. They may seem to succeed triumphantly, but—watch the triumph to the end."

One wonders out of which of the unnumbered novels to the credit of that prolific lady this gem was extracted. Mount Houmas deserves credit for digging it up into the light of day. If Richard Attwood had been content to leave his "unholy scheme" in "higher hands," this ingenuous story would not have been written. But he had the idea of making a vocal genius of a village maiden, who was engaged to a blacksmith, which in the issue was unfortunate for her. One supposes the moral is that love in a cottage is better than ambition in the great world. However, it does not matter whether there is a moral or not. The story is artless in the extreme, and there seems no adequate reason why it should have been given to the world.

NAPOLEONIC LITERATURE.

Napoleon and England, 1803-13. By P. Coquelle. Translated by Gordon D. Knox; and with an Introduction by J. H. Rose, Litt.D. (Bell.)—M. Coquelle is one of the new school of French historians who have begun to consult the English documents before they write of the relations between France and England. Down to the last fifteen years the convenient, but hardly scientific system of Thiers, that of ignoring all evidence that was not to be found in the French archives, was prevalent. Even still we find books not a few whose authors are content to read one side only of the evidence. We may give as an example M. Arthur Lévy's 'Napoléon et la Paix,' where the references to English sources show the most astounding lacunae.

The present volume is of a very different kind. It states the English case as strongly as any of our own historians could state it, and shows a complete command of all the resources of the Record Office, and of the less accessible papers which the Foreign Office doles out to the properly accredited inquirer. When, by the way, will that cautious institution consent to throw its papers down to 1815 (or 1848) open to the public, without the tiresome formalities that now prevail? M. Coquelle has got up the English case because he detests Napoleon, and looks upon his every act with such suspicion that he takes nothing for granted in a French State paper, till he has verified it from the documents of the other side. Indeed, we may almost say that he has a *prima facie* notion that Napoleon is probably in the wrong on every point where he has to deal with an opponent, domestic or foreign. In his own words, when he compares the great military achievements of the man with "his rude faults in statesmanship, his crimes, his mean-

nesses, and his astounding vacillations," he is driven to think that there existed, all through, "a fundamental want of balance in that mighty brain." In short, this is one of the books written to demolish the Napoleonic idea, and to counteract the propaganda in favour of a revived cult of the Emperor, of which books like those of M. Henry Houssaye are the tokens. For the vigour of the blow delivered we know of no modern French volume that can vie with this, except perhaps M. Morvan's 'Le Soldat Impérial.'

M. Coquelle's monograph deals with the diplomatic relations of the Emperor and Great Britain for the whole period between 1802 and 1813. But his later sections are occupied with comparatively small matters, the intrigues of Fagan and Labouchère, and the futile discussion concerning the exchange of prisoners, which was conducted at Morlaix in 1810 between Mackenzie and Moustier. The really important part of the book is contained in its first section, which deals with the rupture of the Peace of Amiens, and its second, which covers the *pourparlers* with the Fox-Grenville Ministry in 1806.

As to the former set of negotiations, almost every writer has had his own view as to the precise point on which the rupture took place. Napoleon himself wished to make out that the retention of Malta was the real cause of the outbreak of war. A number of French historians have followed him: they can always quote in justification of their thesis the absurd speech of Fox to the effect that the Addington Ministry had plunged England into the great struggle for "plain bare Malta, unconnected with any other interest." Sir John Seeley used to maintain that the anger roused by Sebastiani's famous report on Egypt had the most important share in determining the British Government to show fight. Mr. Holland Rose, in his 'Napoleonic Studies,' takes up the theory that it was the First Consul's atrocious treatment of English merchant vessels, during the continuance of the peace, that first caused Addington to despair of the possibility of averting a second war. It will be remembered that Bonaparte had actually confiscated ships driven by stress of weather into French harbours, using as his excuse an unrepented law of Robespierre, drawn up while England and Revolutionary France were in the thick of their first struggle. We are inclined to agree with him, and to think that the First Consul's persistent refusal to discuss any treaty of commerce, with his open avowal that political peace did not imply commercial peace between the two countries, was in fact the item that weighed heaviest in the balance. When once convinced that Napoleon had sought a truce merely for warlike preparations, and did not really desire a definitive pacification, the British ministers made up their minds that the war should recommence, not when he, but when they, should please.

M. Coquelle introduces to us a new theory as to the true *casus belli*, and urges it with much ingenuity and a great command of documents, viz., that the First Consul's doings in Holland, and not the retention of Malta, the commercial grievance, Sebastiani's indiscreet report, or the Italian annexations, were the true cause of the rupture. His great contribution to the discussion is the publication of seven important and hitherto unknown papers addressed to Bonaparte by General Andréossy, the French Ambassador in London. This diplomatist was an old personal friend of the First Consul; they had been artillery sub-alterns together. In addition to his official dispatches, he often sent to Paris private letters in a familiar style, giving his impressions of the moment. They must have been the last, or almost the last, letters which Bonaparte received from one who wrote to him as a friend to friend, not as a servant to

a master. It is not their anecdotic side which makes these epistles important—though there are curious notes as to conversations with the Prince of Wales, Sheridan, and other interesting personalities—but their summaries of the trend of English politics from month to month. Knowing, as we now know, that the First Consul was receiving perfectly truthful and confidential reports of the views and intentions of the British Government, we are able to conclude that all his loudly expressed doubts and suspicions concerning the honesty of their purpose and of their desire for peace were absolutely fictitious. Andréossy informed him again and again that the Addington Ministry wished to avoid a rupture, and were prepared to concede anything that was not inconsistent with the national honour and the vital interests of Great Britain. Bonaparte, as was his wont, resolved to see how far Addington could be pressed, assumed an attitude of injured innocence, and refused to listen to argument. He harped away on the subject of the evacuation of Malta, and refused to give any answer when the British Ambassador replied by raising the subject of the evacuation of Holland and Switzerland, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of Lunéville. In these circumstances Andréossy wrote to him (on April 2nd, 1803) a last appeal:

"Being persuaded that you desire peace and are in need of it, I am acting in accordance with that principle. But you afford the British Cabinet no means of escape from the unfortunate position in which they have become involved. However serious the consequences, it is certain that they will take up any challenge they may receive. The prayers, the needs, and the wishes of this country are all for peace. God forbid that I should for a moment urge that France ought to forego the least of her advantages. But I am morally certain that by appearing not to exert pressure on England you can easily obtain all that is necessary for the security of France..... I consider it my duty, Citizen President, to bring to your notice the evils that will be the inevitable result of war, and the means by which you may easily preserve peace. The loyalty of my intentions and my devotion to your person will prompt you to pardon my outspokenness."

Bonaparte, however, could not abandon his habit of hectoring, and drove the British Cabinet to the point of desperation. If there was no exit from the deadlock without a sacrifice of the national prestige, they would fight, rather than suffer themselves to be humiliated in the eyes of their countrymen and of all Europe. To sum up the matter in M. Coquelle's own words:—

"England had accepted the annexation of Piedmont to France; she would not acquiesce in the ill-defined and unjustifiable occupation of Utrecht and Flushing by French troops, which constituted a perpetual menace to her safety. Finally, she agreed to the simultaneous evacuation of Malta and of Holland, only asking for the Isle of Lampedusa in compensation. Bonaparte refused his consent, and preferred to begin a war which he thought a useful preliminary for the proclamation of himself as emperor."

We have no space to discuss M. Coquelle's views as to the negotiations of 1806, and can only refer the reader interested in Napoleonic diplomacy to the book itself.

As to the translator's work, it is fluent, idiomatic, and readable, but occasionally shows a slip. The most curious error is that "Anvers" is repeatedly (e.g., pp. 230 and 170) left untranslated, in contexts where the casual reader would never realize that Antwerp was in question, but would imagine that he was meeting with some obscure and unknown town.

In his volume entitled *Paris sous Napoléon: Consulat Provisoire et Consulat à Temps* (Paris, Plon), M. L. de Lanza de Laborie begins a series of studies which will, it is hoped, throw light on the public, social, and private life of the capital during the Napoleonic period. The subject is wide and varied; and possibly the author would have been

better advised had he left out from this initial volume matters dealing with high policy, such as the complex negotiations that led up to the Concordat, a topic which he essays to handle in thirteen small pages. In other respects the work is well arranged, and presents in readable form a mass of information scattered through the police reports and memoirs of the period and the works of scholars like MM. Aulard and Vandal. It opens with a sketch of the disorganization of Parisian life at the close of the rule of the Directory; and occasionally, it must be confessed, the note of hostility to that deservedly unpopular Government is unduly emphasized. Bad the state of Paris certainly was in 1799; but it is clear that the partisans of the First Consul, who soon controlled public opinion in literature almost as much as in the press, sought to blacken the life of the preceding years, in order that the work of reorganization carried out by him might shine with the greater brilliance. The memoirs of convinced Republicans like Gohier, Laréveillère-Lépeaux, and others, do not give the impression that the life of the capital was irretrievably corrupt, and the financial and political outlook hopeless. M. Aulard's work 'Histoire Politique de la Révolution Française' would here have supplied the needed correction to the effusions of the partisans of the First Consul.

In other respects the account of the work of reorganization of the capital in the years 1799-1802 is well balanced and just. M. de Lanza de Laborie rightly fixes on the proclamation of the Consulate for life as the limit for this first part of his extensive study. The conclusion of the Peace of Amiens, followed by the lengthening of the First Consul's powers for life, virtually re-established monarchy. The establishment of the prefects in the Departments had already placed local affairs at the disposal of the chief, and the conclusion of the Concordat with Rome, together with the abolition of the revolutionary "décade," marked the return of the nation to the old ways in other important respects. This period of transition, which served as a preparation for the full glories of the Empire, is here clearly, succinctly, and accurately described, from the point of view of the capital, which greatly helped to set the tone of thought for all France.

The *Souvenirs* of the Baroness de Montet, 1785-1866 (Paris, Plon), are a good specimen of the jottings of an elderly French lady of the old school. Lively, varied, and full of anecdote, they throw a good deal of light on the more frivolous side of life of the long period which the baroness undertook to describe for her grand-nephews and nieces. She excuses their gossiping nature by the pathetic remark: "Dans la vieillesse on aime conter; toute la vie est dans le passé, et l'on est jaloux de l'avenir. Ayez pitié et indulgence." There is little need of the appeal. As "small talk" about great people and events, these memoirs are excellent. Her mother, the Countess de la Boutetière de Saint-Mars, has described the hardships of the family during the "émigration" in Germany, a sad time, doubtless, but one which scarcely deserves the acrid remark of the editor that the only reception accorded to the exiles was "les tracasseries et la persécution." The daughter's nature was sunnier—or perhaps her experiences were more fortunate. She learnt to look on Vienna—where she was brought up by the nuns of the Convent of the Visitation—as especially her own abode. At Vienna, certainly, there was no lack of humour and jollity—witness the story here told (p. 9) of the Emperor Joseph peeping over the walls of the Belvedere monastery at the nuns, and being promptly driven off by a gardener's besom, wielded by the Lady Superior. The incident clearly lost nothing in the course of

years. Even the stern, sad figure of Madame Royale (afterwards the Duchesse d'Angoulême) unbent somewhat during her sojourn at the Austrian capital, and the sketch here given of her behaviour is more pleasing than those by other contemporaries. A duller life than that which she led can scarcely be pictured: the occasional "ball," where the princesses danced sadly together, and then conversed with their relatives; the receptions, to which the French ultra-royalists persisted in coming in deep mourning. The baroness states that the Austrian nobles hated the *émigrés*, but she surely errs in saying that they were for the French Revolution. Evidently they pretended to admire it, in order to annoy, or get rid of, the *émigrés*. Returning to France early in the Consulate, she saw Bonaparte and other notables. The First Consul, of course, received them well, and her sketch of him has one happy touch—the note that his rather melancholy look was the outcome not of sad preoccupation, but of profound thought.

At the Congress of Vienna in 1814 she saw many notables, and describes the "majestic" dancing of the Emperor Alexander, the disappointing commonness of Sir Sidney Smith, and the garish display made by Lady Castlereagh with her tiara of diamonds. She ends up with a vigorous critique on the dress of the English ladies, "décolletées jusqu'à l'estomac." Soon came the news of Bonaparte's escape from Elba, whereupon Talleyrand remarked to the Comte de Montet, "Cet homme est organiquement fou." Further interesting morsels occur at intervals through these pages; for instance, a description of the mannish behaviour of the Princess of Wales (Princess Caroline) at Vienna in 1817, and of an outburst of warlike ardour in the little Duc de Reichstadt. The informant, Foresti, told her that the young Napoleon gave the words of command (in German) to the little Archduke Rudolph in a way that made the beholders think ominously of the future. A large part of the volume is, of course, mere gossip, but of its kind it is excellent. We are surprised that the editor should pass over in silence the statement, in a contemporary letter (p. 468) which professes to describe the battle of Valmy, that a thousand pieces of artillery were in action; but we can forgive the venerable author for her story (p. 473) that the daughter of a Terrorist at Avignon, who had sought to break all the hands off the statues of that city, was born handless as a sign of Divine malediction. After all, these things do not go badly into chapters entitled 'Bric-à-brac.'

In *The Napoleon Myth* (Chicago, the Open Court Publishing Company; London, Kegan Paul & Co.) Mr. Henry Ridgely Evans gives us a curious medley. The book contains a rambling introduction by Dr. Paul Carus; a reprint of J. B. Pères's 'Grand Erratum'; an "occult study" on 'The Mythical Napoleon' by Mr. Evans; and a number of more or less apposite illustrations. The whole concludes with a short disquisition on 'Napoleon's Cocked Hat,' reprinted from *The New York Tribune*—a topic which is said to have aroused "sharp discussion" at the Institute of France in one of its meetings last October. The best part of the book is the reprint of Pères's well-known little satire on the school of historians who resolved everything into myths, solar or otherwise. This part of the volume, at least, will repay perusal. The "occult study" consists for the most part of a string of well-known quotations from French memoirs and novels, along with rambling statements preluded by the words, "History tells us." We scarcely needed this farrago to remind us that there is a legendary accretion to the Napoleonic story; and the author does little or nothing

to emphasize the difference between fact and legend, or point out the means of distinguishing between the two spheres.

KNOX AND THE REFORMATION.

John Knox: a Biography. By the Rev. D. Macmillan. (Melrose.)—*The History of the Reformation in Scotland.* Revised and edited by Cuthbert Lennox. (Same publisher.)—Mr. Macmillan's 'John Knox' is not a work of research or of criticism. He is not the man to tell us when, and in what circumstances, Knox excommunicated Mary, Queen of Scots, as in 1584 she informed Waad that he did. Mr. Macmillan merely gives the story of the Reformer's career in the mildest manner of a Presbyterian admirer. He endeavours to overthrow the arguments in favour of the later date of Knox's birth, preferring the late evidence of Spottiswoode to that of Young (1579) and of Knox's intimates, whom Young consulted, though, of course, he may not have asked them questions about Knox's birth. He thinks that David Buchanan writes independently of Spottiswoode, with whom he agrees as to the date. We believe that there is proof to the opposite effect. The question is, perhaps, as open as it is unimportant. The most comic thing in the book is "Mary, Queen of Scots, after an old print" (p. 229). The "old print" so vaguely indicated is, we presume, a print of Mary and Darnley, of which the inscription at least is apparently posterior to the accession of James VI. to the English crown. The artist of Mr. Macmillan, for reasons of his own, has sown the field with fleurs-de-lis. Principal Story, in an introduction, avers that "the Roman Church, from the days of Margaret" (queen and saint), "had held Scotland in a bitter spiritual bondage..... that ungodly power which for four hundred years had sucked the blood of Scotland." Such is the Principal's conception of history!

As to Mr. Cuthbert Lennox, he has taken "an inspired record of the dealings of God with men," namely, Knox's 'History'; he has modernized the spelling, cut out some of the inexcusable violence of the inspired author, docked such passages as he thinks fit to omit, and decided that "foot-notes are a manner of impertinence"—in an inspired record. For example, Knox's letter to Argyle "was not well accepted by the said earl." The reader is not given the chance of seeing the epistle; if he saw it, his sympathies would be with the earl for once. The marginal notes are worthy of the rest, as (p. 171), "Willock braves the fury of the Regent." There was no fury to brave. Rather than appear to infringe the truce of July 24th, 1559, the Regent abandoned the article about the right of Edinburgh to choose its own religion, and left St. Giles's Church, where Willock harangued, to the godly. There is another recent abridged and modernized version of Knox's 'History,' and this book seems as superfluous as it is uncritical.

John Knox. By the Rev. James Stalker. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—Dr. Stalker's little work on Knox aims at giving a popular account of our Reformer's "ideas and ideals." He has "creamed" Knox's "good things," he says, and he opens with a biographical sketch. He virtually accepts 1505 as the year of the birth of his hero, though he is aware of the recent and probable suggestion that the Reformer may have been born circa 1513 to 1515. Thus Knox still matriculates at Glasgow in 1522, not at St. Andrews about 1535, and so on throughout. The legend of James V. dying with a list of over a hundred proscribed Protestants in the pocket of his coat is innocently accepted, and Dr. Stalker adds the novel information that James expired in 1543 (p. 15). This is probably a misprint.

Knox's instigations to murder (for his appeal to a Phineas to take order with Mary Tudor is nothing else) Dr. Stalker styles "unparliamentary." The leaders of reform in Scotland did not in 1557 "intercept Knox with an order not to come any further" than Dieppe (p. 50). The Reformer gives a different account of what occurred. Mary of Guise, in 1559, had not "filled the country with French soldiers"; her foreign force was too small to fight the raw reforming levies at Cupar Muir. She summoned the preachers for May 10th, 1559, not because "the hour had come for throwing off the mask," but because they had provoked tumults, in defiance of her proclamations of February and March, 1559. The poor lady's life was despaired of in April. She meant to go to France. She was in no condition to initiate and carry out what Knox says was her intention, to cut the throats of all Scottish Protestants! Dr. Stalker quotes Knox's public account in his 'History' of the wreckings at Perth, done by "the rascal multitude," not by "the earnest professors." Unluckily, Knox privately informed Mrs. Locke, six weeks after the event, that what was done was the work of "the brethren," who are "the earnest professors." The Regent's forces were not, in July, 1559, "driven to Haddington, where they rallied." They retired on Dunbar. "Then the tide of fortune turned, and the Congregation were severely beaten at Leith." They entered into a truce, near Leith, on July 24th; broke the truce, intrigued with England, and were beaten out of Edinburgh in October. When Knox was summoned for the second time before Queen Mary, it was not because of "a sermon he had preached against an outbreak of persecution in France," but because of remarks in his sermon against a dance at Holyrood, which he attributed, hypothetically, to the queen's joy over the beginning of a new persecution. Knox has here so confused times and seasons that there is no making sense of his narrative. Dr. Stalker goes on to say that "in celebration of" an attack by the Guises on the Huguenots, the queen "was supposed to have held a ball at Holyrood." This is a perfectly fair statement, but Knox's account is too confused for a brief attempt at elucidation. Dr. Stalker's limits of space do not, perhaps, permit him to discuss difficult points; but his work cannot be called critical. He is perfectly candid about Knox's amazing intolerance, and with entire truth, but oddity of language, he writes: "With the history of the twenty centuries created by Christianity the average Presbyterian is woefully ignorant." The latter part of his book on Knox's "ideas and ideals" is, we think, more accurate and useful than the biographical portion. As a Professor of Church History at Aberdeen (we presume in the Free Church College), Dr. Stalker should be a little more exact.

DANTE LITERATURE.

In a note at the end of his 'Enciclopedia Dantesca' the late Dr. Scartazzini mentioned that as his work progressed he had become convinced that an appendix would be indispensable. Personally, we should rather have thought that a considerable portion of the work might have been excised without detriment to its utility for Dante students. On his lamented death in 1901, the task of preparing this appendix was undertaken by Prof. Fiammazzo, and the first part of it is now published by Comm. Hoeppli, under the title of *Vocabolario-Concordanza*, forming a third volume of the 'Enciclopedia.' As a matter of fact, it might perfectly well stand as an independent work. Prof. Fiammazzo says somewhere that he has gone to the original for his *spoglio*; and Scartazzini's part in the task is not very apparent. The 'Vocabolario' contains hundreds

of references which are not in the 'Enciclopedia,' including nearly all those to works of Dante other than the 'Commedia.' In fact, until Mr. Toynbee's lexicon of these works appears it will be an indispensable companion to the study of the poet. The references, with the exception of those to the 'De Vulgari Eloquentia' and the apocryphal poems, where Rajna and Fraticelli are used, are to the Oxford edition of 1894, the variants of Witte for the 'Commedia,' Beck for the 'Vita Nuova,' and Fraticelli for the 'Canzoniere' being noted. In an interesting, if not always very clearly worded, preface Prof. Fiammazzo discusses some orthographical and other points, and incidentally touches on the craze for finding numerical symbolism in the recurrence of certain words which has of late beset some interpreters of Dante. One is also amused to find those immaculate censors of typography who preside over the Clarendon Press convicted of somewhat serious blundering in the matter of the division of syllables in Italian. We do not, however, understand the criticism on Dr. Moore for printing, 'Inf.' xxiv. 3, "mezzodi." When the word means, as here, "the south," surely it is lawful to print it either as one word or as two. Is it possible that Prof. Fiammazzo still adheres to the exploded rendering "half the day"? The volume opens with a short biography of Scartazzini, in which his services to the study of Dante are well sketched, and the causes which hindered them from being quite as great as, from his undoubted knowledge of Dante himself and all that had been written about him, they might have been expected to be, are judiciously hinted at.

We are glad to see that Mr. Edmund Gardner's excellent study, *Dante's Ten Heavens* (Constable), has reached a second edition. The author has taken the opportunity of revising it to some extent. Some of the expressions which, in reviewing the original book, we criticized as a little too colloquial, have been amended, and a few additions have been made, notably a discussion of the 'Letter to a Florentine Friend,' which one would fain believe to be a genuine writing of the poet's. Among the changes, we note an improved statement of the chronological question relating to the hour at which the passage from the terrestrial to the heavenly paradise was made, though Mr. Gardner seems still to misunderstand canto i. 43, 44, where he has transposed the subject and the object of "fatto a vea." Also, we do not see why the reference to Dr. Moore's 'Time-References' has been dropped. On the symbolism of Beatrice Mr. Gardner was always sound in the main, and by substituting "Heavenly Wisdom" for "Ecclesiastical Authority," he has made a distinct advance. But he is still, to some extent, in the grip of the "Theology" conception. Theology, in its ordinary acceptation, is just what she is not; she is *theoria*, *intuitio*, *visum principium*. If she is Theology at all, it is Mystical Theology, not Scholastic. If now and again she condescends to formal exposition, she quickly resumes her attitude of gazing on the highest heaven. After the two lowest spheres she speaks but little, and among the theologians she is virtually silent. Here is a point for Mr. Gardner to work up in his next edition.

The inexhaustible firm of Hoepli again claims our attention with two more books—*Un Decennio di Bibliografia Dantesca*, and a very pretty miniature edition of the *Commedia*. The former, compiled by Count Passerini and Signor Mazzl, records not only the editions (including translations) of Dante's various works which appeared during the last decade of the last century, but also every writing, from substantive books to magazine articles and even letters in newspapers, which saw the light during the same period. A certain

number of these are only indirectly connected with Dante, but all may be said to have some bearing on the study of his works, and the total list reaches the portentous figure of 4,392. It is compiled with great care, cross-references and indexes being supplied, and, so far as we have tested it, with remarkable accuracy. English names, of course, suffer a good deal, though why they should offer more difficulty than German to an Italian memory, or why, for example, when *h* and *t* come together in a word, it should be assumed that the *t* is as a matter of course to be put first, we know not. M. Emile Gebhart appears under his right name and under "Ghebbardt" for different works. A useful feature is to be found in the references to reviews, foreign no less than Italian, of the various books catalogued.

The little 'Commedia' is a marvel of portability. The whole poem is got into 577 pages $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. The weight is just three ounces. The type, if somewhat small for eyes past their prime, is beautifully clear, and the paper opaque. It is said to be "for the use of schools," to which one can only say that Italian schoolboys must be very mansuete if so dainty a book can be trusted in their hands. The editor is Prof. Fornaciari. The readings appear to be those now generally accepted, and the notes are brief, with no attempt at originality, so far as we have observed. Even the old erroneous interpretation of 'Inf.' xxiv. 3 is adhered to.

MEDIAEVAL LITERATURE.

A Medieval Princess, being a True Record of the Changing Fortunes which brought Divers Titles to Jacqueline, Countess of Holland, together with an Account of her Conflict with Philip, Duke of Burgundy (1401-36). By Ruth Putnam. (Putnam's Sons.)—This book lacks few of the elements which make for excellence—a good subject yet unfamiliar to English or American students, wide reading and signal industry on the part of its author, ample illustration, and clear type. Into her thirty-six years of life Jacqueline crowded much experience: she was four times married, was in turn a sovereign, a fugitive, and a pensioner; was in contact or in conflict with the chief personages of her time; and played a part in English history during the first years of Henry VI., as the wife of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. The work would have been much improved by the omission of some of the eighteenth-century prints of fifteenth-century subjects, which are out of keeping with the valuable reproductions from seals, illuminations, and portraits freely presented. The bibliography is well chosen; we find a good index and a clear genealogical table. What is wanting is, perhaps, sufficient experience in writing. The author does not seem to have a fixed audience in view, and does not use the pruning knife sufficiently. With a little more vigour of style the work would rank very high; as it is, it is accurate, clear-sighted, and sympathetic, but hardly likely to be read for pleasure.

Medieval England, 1066-1350. By Mary Bateson. "Story of the Nations." (Fisher Unwin.)—This is among the best in a series which contains some excellent text-books. It is well planned, clearly and simply written, and amply illustrated. We fully approve of the author's division of her period into three, and the approximate date of 1250 is as good a division as possible, the years 1250-60 marking the division between the continental and the home activity of Simon de Montfort and his party. Sometimes a bit of loose writing makes the author seem incorrect. It is impossible, for example, that she should mean what she says here: "a certain Luces 'de Gast,' lord of a castle near Salisbury, translated into

French the Tristan cycle," or that "the rule of St. Francis forbade the admission of villains." But cases of this kind are rare. The accounts of the economy of the manor and the household are admirable, and we know of no other book so well fitted to be placed in the hands of a reader who wishes to take an interest in the lives of our forefathers.

The Vision of Piers the Plowman. By William Langland. Done into modern English by the Rev. Prof. Skeat. (Moring.)—For many years teachers of English history have been hoping for some such book as this. 'Piers Plowman' is full of passages which reflect the every-day life of the people, town and country, at the end of the fourteenth century. Necessarily a certain amount of liberty has been taken with the actual words of Langland to make them intelligible to modern readers, but the form and spirit of the poem have been preserved with wonderful completeness. If we had anything to suggest, it would be to make the notes fuller. Prof. Skeat does not notice that the Commons' Latin motto "Precepta regis sunt nobis viacula legis" is an echo of the Justinian "Quod principi placet legis habet vigorem" through Bracton. The introduction gives a full account of the poem, of which the B form is used. We commend this little volume to all students and teachers of English history and literature.

Medieval Lore from Bartholomew Anglicus is one of the latest of "The King's Classics" (Moring), and not the least interesting. Mr. Robert Steele, the editor, has made a skilful selection of interesting points from Bartholomew's work, and brings out admirably by annotation the mediæval point of view, and the mark it left on such work as Shakspeare's. Students of the period know the large tracts of dull matter which intervene between passages quaint or amusing. Mr. Steele, however, has a good eye for the picturesque as well as the endowments of the expert.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. WILLIAM F. TROTTER begins *The Government of Greater Britain* (Dent & Co.) by explaining that "Greater Britain" in his title does not bear the sense given to it in the preface to Sir Charles Dilke's book of 1868, and set forth by that writer on behalf of himself and of Prof. Freeman in his book of 1890, 'Problems of Greater Britain' (vol. i. pp. 170-2). Mr. Trotter has produced an excellent little handbook to the government of the colonies and the Indian Empire, on which we note the few doubts we have. The communication to Parliament as to India is rather concerning hostilities by India than "in India." The statement, "Parliament will not change the constitution of a possession without its consent," is one in which the word "consent" usually means a fictitious consent, obtained by ordering nominated members to vote according to the will of the Secretary of State. The history of Jamaica and other West India islands gives proof of our contention. The account of the government of Jersey and of the Guernsey group of islands is not incorrect, but there is hardly a statement in it which is not the subject of controversy. The fact is that the Home Office, the Privy Council Office, and the War Office fight over the Channel Islands, which are, historically, independent kingdoms, not properly to be governed by any of these offices, but only by the King in virtue of his oldest title as Duke of Normandy. Throughout Mr. Trotter's book the task of condensation has been well performed.

The Statesman's Year-Book for 1905 (Macmillan) is again looked after by Dr. Scott Keltie, assisted by Mr. Renwick, and is, of course, as well edited as usual. The intro-

ductory tables bring out the predominance in the Empire, next after the United Kingdom, of India, which in most respects runs the totals for the whole of the self-governing colonies close, and exceeds them in revenue and expenditure, though not in debt. The excess in expenditure of India is, moreover, to be accounted for by the fact that she maintains a considerable portion of the British army. In the production of wheat India distances all her rivals in the Empire. The table of gold production in the Empire gives the output for 1903. A valuable article in the *Times Financial Supplement* long ago gave it for 1904. In the figures for 1903, supplied in 'The Statesman's Year-Book,' the Commonwealth stood before the Transvaal, but in the figures for 1904 Australia and British South Africa were about equal at seventeen millions sterling apiece; the Dominion being again under four millions, as in 1903, and under its figures of 1902. Australia and New Zealand together will probably in the present year be about equal to British South Africa in gold production. The figures of the French debt continue to be a puzzle to us, as they do not seem to agree with those given in our Blue-books, and, based, as they are stated to be, on the "Budget Estimates for 1905," are not more likely in the long run to correspond with the exact facts as afterwards revealed than has been the case in the past. We set out at considerable length last year the facts upon which we continue to think that the historical account of the growth of the French debt since 1873, given in 'The Statesman's Year-Book' of last year, and brought up to date in that of this year, is misleading, but we admit the extreme difficulty of arriving at certainty on the subject. The figures which a year ago we distinctly questioned are obviously incorrect. Another point, which we noticed on that occasion (*Athenæum*, April 30th), and in which our difficulties have not been met, concerns the naval expenditure of Germany—the figures supplied for which continue to be far from clear.

MR. JOHN FOSTER FRASER in his *Canada as It Is* (Cassell & Co.) presents a fairly accurate picture of the Dominion and its policy. The hint as to a renewal of Reciprocity is couched in a form which will hardly bear examination: "tariffs which will as effectively keep great quantities of British goods out of the Canadian market as to-day they are kept out of the markets of the United States."

The present Canadian tariff is set at the rates as against British and American manufactures which the Dominion Parliament thinks best suited to Canadian interests. It is admitted that there is no sentiment about the tariff, and Canada would not be likely to consent to changes which would make any great difference, unless they were purchased at a high price. The author's statement that "the Canadian military system is superior to that of the United States" is based on the fact that the Canadian Militia is under the Dominion Minister of Defence, whereas in the United States the Militia is under the Governors of the various States. But nothing is said of the excellent Regular Army of the United States, which is altogether superior to the small Canadian "permanent force."

THE *Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada*, in the "University of Toronto Studies," published by the librarian and by Messrs. Morang & Co. of Toronto, is always interesting. The issue for 1904 is edited, as usual, by Prof. Wrong and Mr. H. H. Langton. The volume deals largely with the constitution and political matters connected with the Dominion and its various provinces, and also with Red Indian antiquities and French-Canadian history and literature. These are the three classes of subjects in which the book is always most full and excel-

lent, and surpasses other sources of information. The reviews of books and articles are by many hands, and there are, of course, a few which do not in style come up to the highest level; but the knowledge displayed in these accounts for the choice of writers. A review of books on preferential trade yields the statement:—

"It is not the natural destiny of Canada to be the granary of the Empire; 'as our industries develop, and we are able to reach out beyond our own shores in increasing volume, the home market for food will begin to overtake the home supply, and we shall more and more leave the feeding of the Mother Country to the less progressive peoples.'"

In an article on Major W. Wood's 'The Fight for Canada,' a discussion in *The Athenæum* is quoted as proving Wolfe's recital of Gray's 'Elegy' while he floated down the St. Lawrence. In the notice of Dr. Doughty's 'Siege of Quebec,' which follows that of the book by Major Wood, the phrase "Plains of Abraham" appears in the notice as well as in the second title of the book reviewed. In another article included among the French-Canadian notices it is explained that at the time of the conquest the proper phrase was the "Heights of Abraham," while the name "Plains of Abraham" is of recent origin. When, however, we reach a notice of a Canadian biography a little further on the reviewer writes, and the editors pass, the phrase "the decisive battle of Abraham's Plains." We note among other interesting facts revealed that the settlers in Canada in 1903 came from the United States in considerably larger numbers than from the United Kingdom.

THERE reaches us from the house of Calmann-Lévy the new book of "Pierre Loti," *La Troisième Jeunesse de Madame Prune*. Loti's descriptions of a life at Nagasaki hardly worthy of an Academician or of a naval officer of his age and rank are not this time up to his highest level in style, and are otherwise not likely to raise him in the eyes of admirers. His somewhat monotonous sketches of tea-house parties display the common European absorption in the charms of the Japanese courtesans and hatred of the race to which they belong. Our own bluejackets excite, however, Loti's dislike in almost equal degree with the male relatives of his four or five Nagasaki favourites. Writing—December, 1900, to October, 1901—as a naval officer high in the confidence of the French commander-in-chief, Admiral Pottier, Loti repeatedly declares his firm belief that the Japanese mean war with Russia, and mean to win, and that no one can fail to see that war is certain. Such facts make the blindness of the Russian Government incredible. The prejudice of the author leads him, in a preface of the present year, to describe as brutal the attack of the Japanese torpedo-boats on the Russian fleet by which the war began. It occurred on the night on which, according to the writings of all naval officers, and especially of the French, the breaking-off of negotiations at St. Petersburg made it inevitable. Loti's own expectation is frankly avowed in the body of the book. A curious passage describes the preference of the French sailors for the Germans over the drunken Russians, and the habit of the French and Germans together to fall on the British bluejackets "dès qu'ils les aperçoivent."

Jeremy Bentham: his Life and Work. By Charles Milner Atkinson. (Methuen & Co.)—There is probably no writer whose influence is writ so large over the statute books of this and other countries, and whose writings are yet read so little as those of Jeremy Bentham. Nobody calls himself a Utilitarian now. The formula "the greatest happiness of the greatest number" was popular for a while, for it seemed to put morals on a basis easily understood of the people. But in its application the formula was soon found to be

illusory. In the sphere of legislation Bentham has suffered as a writer from the success which crowned his writings. He would be more read if he had been less effective. So many of the abuses to which he called attention have been removed, so many of the reforms which he advocated have been accomplished, that the present generation has the less need to consider the arguments by which he achieved his results. Most of us use almost daily the very words which he invented, such as "codification," "minimize," "international," without the least idea from whom we are borrowing. Conscious, no doubt, of this neglect, Mr. C. M. Atkinson, stipendiary magistrate of Leeds, has occupied his leisure moments in compiling a sketch of Bentham's life and work, in the hope of stimulating the study of his writings.

Mr. Atkinson's sketch contains little that is original; indeed, he makes no claim to originality; but it is a very readable *résumé* of the opinions of others. There is no profound criticism, and the analysis of the author's works might well have been fuller; the account of the arguments of the 'Defence of Usury' on p. 81, for instance, is either too little or too much. But the book will serve as an excellent introduction to the writings of the man "who found jurisprudence a gibberish and left it a science." Perhaps Mr. Atkinson is a little too much under the thumb of his authorities, but he makes one point which, we believe, is new, and certainly seems probable. He suggests that the estrangement between Bentham and the Lansdowne family was not caused by any divergence of political views, or by Lord Lansdowne's neglect of the Panopticon scheme, but arose from the advances made by Bentham to Miss Caroline Fox. At the time of the estrangement he had recently inherited a considerable fortune from his father, and this may have encouraged him to take a step the failure of which would embarrass his relations with the family. It is known that on Lord Lansdowne's death Bentham did make a formal proposal of marriage to Miss Fox, who rejected it in terms that may possibly refer to a former refusal. And we may remark that a letter from Lord Lansdowne, written two years after Bentham's visits to Lansdowne House had ceased, seems to bear out Mr. Atkinson's view. "I have been perpetually thinking," he writes,

"how I could be of use to you. *The ladies are out of town.* Why will not you and your brother come and dine here some Saturday?"

The sentence we have printed in italics would be significant if Mr. Atkinson's suggestion is correct.

The Outdoor Handbook. By D. C. Beard. (Newnes.)—This volume forms the latest addition to the publisher's "Library of Recreations." The books of this series (and there are half a dozen of them) that are intended for boys are written by D. C. Beard, those for girls by Lina and Adelia B. Beard. The weak point of the present volume, from the English boy's point of view, is that it is American from cover to cover. It tells him how to play a great many different kinds of outdoor games, most of which have been played for many generations in England. But it tells him the American way of playing, and tells it in pure American. From the point of view of the student of folk-lore, many of the expressions used here in connexion with sport, the slang of the games, are distinctly interesting. But folk-lore is not interesting to boyhood. A similar book written of and in England by an Englishman would not be very likely to find a publisher in America, we think; but perhaps our copyright laws may have something to do with that. There is a certain interest here for the grown-up reader, however, in such things as the table of different college cries in America. The English boy may

well learn something from this book about skating, swimming, carpentry, and the like; but we doubt if he will care much for the author's disquisitions on marbles, tops, hoops, and such-like ancient institutions as seen and used by the American boy. We do not as yet live in "sky-scraper" in England, to any great extent, so the author's advice to boys about the utilization of the roofs of such architectural enormities as playgrounds will not be of much use. Also, the sort of boy who in England is provided with six-shilling books about games does not play games in city streets, with or without electric trolleys; and thus another section of the book will fall upon barren ground. The chapter dealing with 'How to Bait a Live Frog' may have its uses, but we should be sorry to give this sort of instruction to boys, remembering that consideration for the feelings of animals is almost entirely a matter of education:—

"Some fishermen put the hook through the frog's lips, some through the web of one foot, some through the skin of the leg at the thigh, and others through the skin of the back."

The author follows this up with the extremely illogical comment that, personally, he does not like the task of baiting live frogs, because their antics under torture are so human. This is gross sentimentality. We do not want to suggest to boys that they should avoid a certain kind of cruelty because it is ugly, but that they should avoid every form of cruelty because it is cruel. The author goes on to advise as to the best methods of capturing live frogs for bait. His instructions for the home making of canoes and boats are more agreeable.

THE translation of Dr. Lamprecht's *What is History?* which comes to us from the Macmillan Company, will be of service. Mr. Andrews has done his work well, and made a good rendering. Of the contents we need say nothing, as the original was reviewed in our columns some time ago. Young students should be encouraged to make acquaintance with the book.

THE Cambridge University Press sends a fourth edition of Dr. Cunningham's *Growth of English Industry and Commerce in the Middle Ages*. The work, which needs no praise from us, has again been revised, and is enriched by a photograph of some open fields with balks at Clothall, Herts.

The Gospel of St. Matthew. Edited by James Wilson Bright, Ph.D.—*The Gospel of St. John*. Edited by the same.—*Juliana*. Edited by William Strunk, Ph.D. (Heath & Co.)—These little volumes of the "Belles-Lettres Series," with their attractive binding and admirable type, bear striking testimony to the fact that Americans take more interest in the study of old English literature than the English people do.

We have before had occasion to speak highly of this series, and these three recent contributions are in no way inferior to their predecessors, though it is curious that, by reason of some slip, the Gospel of St. John should appear under the title of 'The English Drama.'

The Gospel of St. Matthew is issued, for reasons explained in the prefatory note, without introduction, notes, or glossary; but most of the historical and critical questions relating to it are discussed by Prof. Bright in his companion volume of the Gospel of St. John. Here the introduction, dealing with the MSS., authorship, and Latin originals of the best Saxon Gospels, is almost too compressed for perfect lucidity, but the most recent results of critical research are well summarized, and the account of the various MSS. is excellent. The case against the unity of authorship of the versions of St. Matthew and St. John is put clearly enough, though the

word-test is inconclusive, and, so far as it indicates anything, would tend just as readily to suggest that the two translations were from the same hand.

The Lakelands Fragment—Prof. A. S. Napier's discovery of some fourteen years ago—is added as an appendix to the introduction, and Prof. Bright is at one with the discoverer in supposing that this fragment and the Cambridge MS. are both derived from a copy other than that from which the rest of the MSS. are taken, a conclusion which we endorse.

The third volume is the 'Juliana,' universally attributed to Cynewulf, principally because of the runes towards the end of the poem (between ll. 700 and 710 in the present text) which reveal his name. It is curious, however, that while, for this reason, Cynewulf's authorship of 'Juliana' is undisputed, 'The Dream of the Rood'—surely one of the finest poems in the old English tongue, which also contains the poet's name, in the form of a runic acrostic—should be regarded, notably by Wülcker among the older critics, as being from another hand. In his praiseworthy efforts to resist the then prevalent tendency of ascribing poems broadcast to Cynewulf, Wülcker now and again was too exclusive.

The poem of 'Juliana'—founded on the prose legend in Latin 'Acta S. Julianæ,' which is also printed here—though it has, perhaps, more narrative power than some of the poet's work, yet does not show him at his finest; the inspiration conspicuous in his best work is lacking, and the whole is marred by obscurity and lack of cohesion. The mystery which surrounds the Northumbrian poet is briefly discussed by Prof. Strunk in his introduction. While admitting that the author's identity with Cynewulf, the Bishop of Lindisfarne, is the merest possibility—only saved from absolute impossibility, we would add, by the obstacles which lapse of time will ever place in the way of disproof—he seems, nevertheless, reluctant to adopt the frankly negative view which Ten Brink and Wülcker are agreed in supporting, and which we are inclined to think is the true one. It would have been interesting if Prof. Strunk could have found space to deal with the doubts that have been cast on the poet's Northumbrian origin; but such a purely academic discussion is, perhaps, outside the scope of the little book before us.

For the rest, the texts have been most carefully edited, the type is clear, and the notes and glossary are adequate. It is to be hoped that these three volumes may play their part in luring our countrymen to the study of their own language.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER reissue in their new "Waterloo Library," which is well printed and neatly bound, some books which should be popular, or rather increase their popularity: *The White Company* (which bears the comfortable legend "twenty-sixth edition"), *Jess*, and *The Cruise of the Cachalot*, all with illustrations.

MR. LANE has added *Tancred* to his neat little "New Pocket Library"; and Hazlitt's *Shakespeare's Characters* is now available in the "Temple Classics" (Dent), with annotations taken from the big edition of Hazlitt we recently noticed.

We are glad to see that a "people's edition" at sixpence has been issued by Mr. Fisher Unwin of that eloquent and unstudied indictment, *The Hungry Forties*.

We have on our table William Butler Yeats and the Irish Literary Revival, by H. S. Krens (Heinemann),—*The Simplification of Life*, from the Writings of Edward Carpenter, selected by Harry Roberts (Treherne),—*Cook's Handbook for Egypt and the Sâdân*, by E. A. Wallis Budge (Thomas Cook & Son),—*The Civil Service and the Patronage*, by C. R. Fish

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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F. T. RICHARDS.

FRANKLIN RICHARDS, whose death we briefly recorded last week, led the uneventful life of a scholar and a student. He was born at Kensington in 1847, the eldest son of Thomas Richards, who was well known in his day as a printer in Great Queen Street. His mother was a sister of Canon J. R. Eaton, sometime Professor of Moral Philosophy at Oxford. Each of his two brothers, like himself, won first classes in classics at Oxford, which we believe to be without a parallel. When he went up to the University from King's College School, his character was already more formed than is common with an undergraduate. The devotion to work, the simplicity of life, the loyalty towards friends, which he then showed, marked him to the end. No school of thought, either in philosophy or in religion, was at that time predominant at Oxford, nor were there any great teachers who swayed the minds of their pupils. It was a period when young men of independent tendencies did that which was right in their own eyes, subject to the unconscious influence of mutual intercourse with their fellows. Franklin Richards was always one of those rare natures which, without assuming to lead, exercise a power the further reaching on that very account. In his early days among the scholars of Queen's, and afterwards for more than twenty years as a tutor at Trinity, he supplied in his strength of character and nobility of conduct a standard for the guidance of life to all those who were privileged to come within his sphere of influence. Philosophy, as Oxford understands it, was one of the subjects that he had to teach. None knew the text-books better; but with him ethics was not an abstract

lesson to be learnt, but a duty to be practised in daily life until it became a second nature. Ancient history was more interesting to him than metaphysics, as furnishing concrete facts that could satisfy his desire for ever accumulating fresh stores of knowledge. Archaeology, the handmaid of ancient history, was his latest love. During the closing years of his life, when released from routine work at Oxford, nothing gave him greater pleasure than to travel in the Mediterranean basin, and see with his own eyes the scenes of historic events and the results of recent excavations. Another pursuit of his leisure hours was botany, the most innocent of the natural sciences. In order to study the habitat of British plants, and to find each flower blooming in its due season, he had traversed on foot the greater part of this island, often with a sympathetic friend. Just as he did not care to form collections of flora, being content to see and to know, so he was not ambitious to express himself in literature. "Learn before thou speak" might have been his motto. Apart from reviews, he produced only two booklets. One of these was a collection of popular papers on 'The Eve of Christianity,' which at least shows the spirit of catholic toleration that had grown upon him with advancing years and wider experience. The other was a translation of the first chapter of the 'Theagenes and Charicles' of Heliodorus, which he distributed among his friends as a token of farewell about a month before his death. To those who knew him best this constitutional reticence is not altogether a matter for regret. Had he been a prolific writer, he would not have been the man he was to them. Books, after all, enjoy but a short span of life; they seldom reveal the true heart of their author, and what they do reveal is often confusing. The friends of Franklin Richards are content to cherish the unclouded memory of one who was, above all other men they have known, insatiable for accurate knowledge, wise in conduct and in counsel, and inspired with a stoical sense of duty in all the relations of life.

J. S. C.

CROMWELL AND IRISH PRISONERS.

I THINK many people would like to have the evidence for and against Cromwell's sending Irish prisoners to the West Indies.

That he proposed sending them all admit. That he sent them was not long since denied in *The Athenæum*.

Yet in reputable histories allusion is made to his sending them. And lately I noticed two pieces of evidence of the popular belief.

1. In a 'Quebec Steamship Co.'s Guide to Bermuda and the West Indies,' under 'Montserrat,' we are told:—

"The island was originally settled by Irish exiles, sent there by Cromwell. To this is credited the reason of the negro inhabitants speaking English with a droll Irish brogue."

But do they?

2. A letter quoted from Cardinal Manning to his sister, Mrs. Austen, August 26th, 1890:—

"We must have gone over with Henry II. I suspect that we were deported to the West Indies by Cromwell.....This accounts for our West Indian property."

The paper quoting reflects on the Mannings "shipped on the English slave-ships to the far West Indies to toil on the plantations."

W. F. P. STOCKLEY.

BELCEPHON AND ASMENOTH.

Oxford, Clarendon Press.

In Greene's play 'Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay' the two demons whom Bacon claims to have at his command are Belcephon and "proud Asmenoth, ruler of the north." These names have not, so far as I know, hitherto been traced to any source in magical literature. It

has, however, been pointed out by Mr. Fleay (quoted by Dr. Ward in his edition of the play) that Belcephon must be connected with the place-name Baal-zephon, occurring in Exodus xiv. 2 and Numbers xxxii. 7. This name, in the Vulgate written Beelsophon, is, both by Rabbinical writers and by modern scholars, understood to be originally the name of a deity who had a temple at the place. That it should have been regarded afterwards as the name of a demon is not surprising; the same thing occurred in the case of Baal-zabub. On the assumption that the name Baal-zephon is Hebrew, the obvious meaning would be "Lord of the North"; and this rendering was in fact given by St. Jerome. The other name, Asmenoth, has not yet been accounted for. I am inclined to think it may have arisen from a misunderstanding. It seems possible that some English Bible commentator wrote "Belcephon, as meneth [i.e., "which means"] the ruler of the north," and that either Greene or the authority he followed mistook "as meneth" for a proper name.

HENRY BRADLEY.

JUAN VALERA.

By the death of Juan Valera on April 19th, modern Spanish literature loses its most brilliant and interesting representative. He was a poet, a critic, a novelist, a party politician, and a diplomatist, and in all that he attempted he achieved distinction. The most indulgent of men, he had earned the right to deprecate harsh judgments, and he exercised it by protesting with a smile against the general verdict on his filed and lucid verse. An omnivorous reader in many languages, he had the knowledge, the taste, the temperament, and the gift of expression which go to make a critic of the first order; yet, though in private he would declare his view with an engaging and disconcerting candour, he could not bring himself to crude public censure of any contemporary, and his sole weapon of attack was a flattery which made its victims ludicrous. It is as a novelist that Valera will be remembered. Pereda's first volume of short stories appeared in 1864, and Perez Galdos issued his earliest novel in 1870; but the reputation of 'Escenas Montañesas' was local, and in 1870 the Spanish public was concerned with more urgent matters than 'La Fontana de Oro.' In 1874 Valera published 'Pepita Jimenez,' and carried all before him wherever Spanish is spoken or read. He was at once acclaimed a master, and his position was ensured by the publication of 'El Comendador Mendoza,' 'Doña Luz,' and 'Morsamor'—a work of the writer's old age, but sunny and sparkling as in his best and brightest day. These will survive not only as studies of life and character, but also as unsurpassable models of Spanish prose. Remarkable as they would be in any circumstances, the marvel becomes greater if we consider that, as Valera's sight had almost completely failed since 1896, he was forced to dictate both 'Genio y Figura' and 'Morsamor.' But the grace, the seduction of his manner increased rather than diminished. Upon his friends all the world over—and Valera's friends were all the world—this great artist and gracious personality leaves a unique impression of delicate ironical genius and exquisite charm. It was in connexion with Valera that Coventry Patmore spoke of

"that complete synthesis of gravity of matter and gaiety of manner which is the glittering crown of art, and which, out of Spanish literature, is to be found only in Shakespeare, and even in him in a far less obvious degree."

Those who knew Valera are agreed in thinking that the praise is far less extravagant than it may seem at first sight to most readers of the 'Religio Poetæ.'

THE SCOTT SALE.

In completion of our reports of the sale of the library of the late John Scott, of Laris, N.B., finished by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge on the 7th inst., we note the following: Richard Middleton (Richard de Mediavilla), Liber IV. Sententiarum, MS. on vellum, 1474, 30l. 10s. A Collection of Six Military Tracts of the Sixteenth Century, with autograph of General Philip Skippon, 1588-93, 23l. Crispin de Passe, Regiæ Angliæ Majestatis Pictura et Historica Declaratio, portraits and genealogies, 1604, 23l. Philosophical Transactions, 1665-1861, 138l. Plinius, Historia Naturalis, editio princeps, Venet., Jo. de Spira, 1469, 168l.; the same in Italian, by Chr. Landino, Venet., Jenson, 1476, 58l. Prayer and Psalters in English, Greek, and Latin, 1495-1618, Sir Robert Naunton's copies, 36l. Psalter, &c. Latin and Lowland Scotch, MS. on vellum, Sec. XV., 38l. Purchas's Pilgrims, original edition, with engraved title, 1625-6, 45l. Quintilianus, Venet., Jenson, 1471, 29l. Roxburghe Club Publications (71), some printed upon vellum, 310l. 12s. Saxton's Maps, 1579, 36l. 10s. Scottish History Society, 42 vols., 1887-1903, 22l. 10s. Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 40 vols., 1788-1900, 39l. Map of Scotland (the first after Ptolemy), 1546, 26l. Scott's Novels, first editions, 74 vols., half-bound, 1814-29, 45l. Shakespeare's Plays, First Folio (all preliminary leaves in facsimile), 1623, 255l. Carion's Chronicles, 1550 (with Ireland's forgeries of autographs of Shakespeare and Southampton), 32l. Suetonius, Venet., Jenson, 1471, 29l. Tacitus, Venet., Vind. de Spira, 1470, 62l. Thomas Aquinas, Secunda Secundæ, editio princeps, abque nota (c. 1466-8), 50l.; the same, first edition with date, P. Schoeffer, 1467, 81l.; Super Primo Libro Sententiarum, printed upon vellum, Venet., 1486, 78l. Tunstall de Arte Supputandi, R. Pynson, 1522, 21l. Valturius, De Re Militari, editio princeps, printed upon vellum, Verona, 1472, 200l.; the same, on paper (leaf in facsimile), 65l.; the same, second edition, Verona, 1483, 33l.; the same, in Italian, first edition, Verona, 1483, 44l. Vegetius, in English, by John Sadler, 1572, 21l. Vincent de Beauvais, Speculum Historiale (Mentelin, 1473), 22l. Virgil, translated by Douglas, 1553, 48l. The collection of works on shipping, navigation, and naval affairs, comprising 1,069 works, was sold *en bloc* for 1,510l. The total of the eleven days' sale reached 18,259l.

Literary Gossip.

MR. FISHER UNWIN will publish next month a work by Mr. George E. Boxall, author of 'The Anglo-Saxon: a Study in Evolution,' entitled 'The Evolution of the World and of Man.' It is an attempt to give a popular account of the teaching of science with regard to the development of our planet and its inhabitants, and to suggest the bearing of the doctrine of evolution upon religion.

MR. UNWIN has also in hand a work by the Hon. A. S. G. Canning, entitled 'History viewed in Scott's Novels.' It deals with the historical setting of 'Waverley' and fourteen of Sir Walter's other stories.

'THE BOOK OF THE SPIRITUAL LIFE,' the memorial volume of the late Lady Dilke, already announced by us as appearing with Mr. Murray, will contain, besides the memoir and the essays which give it its title, two short stories. Further, it will be illustrated by portraits of Lady Dilke and facsimiles of her sketches.

THE editorship of 'Murray's Guide to Egypt' has been transferred to Mr. H. R. Hall, who aims at restoring to it the pre-eminence, from the archaeological point of view, that it once enjoyed. The new edition will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Stanford, and it will then be found, we believe, that the book has been entirely rewritten.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS have evoked a good deal of interest by their announcement of the approaching publication of three new volumes by R. L. Stevenson: 'Essays of Travel,' 'Tales and Fantasies,' and 'Essays in the Art of Writing.' The contents of these have not been printed before in book form, except in the limited and expensive "Edinburgh Edition."

Temple Bar for May will contain nine hitherto unpublished letters from Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble, completing the series which appeared in that magazine in 1895. Sydney C. Grier, in 'A God-daughter of Warren Hastings,' tells the story of Eliza Hancock, a niece of Jane Austen; and the paper will give extracts from Eliza's unpublished letters to her friends, including one to her godfather, Warren Hastings, announcing her approaching second marriage to her cousin, Henry Austen. Mr. Montefiore Brice writes on 'New Ways with Old Acres,' recommending a system of small holdings to enable home produce to compete with imports of fruit, vegetables, &c. Miss Helen H. Colvill concludes her journey from 'South to North in Spain.'

WILLIAM COWPER died at East Dereham, Norfolk, on April 25th, 1800, and the Cowper Society, in view of the fact that a memorial window was to be unveiled to him in the church, chose the town for their annual meeting this year. The little market town immortalized by Borrow was *en fête* throughout the day. In the morning the Society met in the Corn Hall. The secretary (Mr. Thomas Wright, of Olney) made special reference in his report to Dr. Stokes's recently published 'Cowper Memorials'; and interesting papers were read by Canon Cowper Johnson on the Abbott portrait of the poet (which was on view in the hall), by Mr. S. Philip Unwin on 'Cowper in the Light of To-day,' and others. The memorial window over Cowper's tomb in the north transept of St. Nicholas's Church was unveiled by the Countess of Leicester in the afternoon. The cost of the window is being defrayed by public subscription.

MESSRS. HODGSON'S catalogue of books for sale on May 9th and three following days includes an interesting copy of the first edition of Thackeray's 'Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo,' which appeared in 1846, and was dedicated "to Capt. Samuel Lewis, of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Service." The volume has a characteristic pen-and-ink sketch by the author pasted in the front cover, entitled 'The New Chibouque,' with an inscription in pencil above: "This drawing was made by Mr. Thackeray on board the Lady Mary Wood, and given to my father, Capt. Lewis.—S. L." It was on the Lady Mary Wood that Thackeray started on his journey from Southampton in July, 1844. The copy also bears the autograph of "S. Lewis, 1846."

WE are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. James Roberts Brown, a well-known and universally esteemed collector. Mr. Brown was one of the most enthusiastic founders of the Ex-Libris Society, to the success of which, as an officer and in other ways, he

contributed much. One of his own book-plates was designed by his friend the late H. S. Marks, R.A. Although not one of the original members of the Sette of Odd Volumes (founded in 1878 by the late Mr. Quaritch and a few friends), Mr. Brown joined the ranks of the Sette in 1879, acting as secretary in 1880, as vice-president in 1883, and as president in 1885; he was the "Alchemist" of the Sette, and his first contribution to the "Opuscula" was a reprint of 'Love's Garland; or, Posies for Rings, Hand-kerchers and Gloves, 1674,' presented to the members on October 12th, 1883. Several of the "Opuscula" and "Miscellanies" of the Sette were either compiled by or printed and presented at the expense of Mr. Brown, whose cheery presence will be greatly missed at the gatherings of the two societies with which he was so closely identified. His collection of book-plates is one of the finest in private hands.

In addition to works previously announced, Mr. David Nutt will issue in the course of the spring: 'Mister Dormouse, and other Verses for Children,' by Geraldine M. Seymour; 'Etain and Otind: a Romance,' by E. Hamilton Moore; 'A Chapter from Malory,' by E. Cloriston; 'The Burden of Demos,' poems by E. Vials; 'Ilamos: a Volume of Poems,' by Arthur Lyon Reile; 'Practical Track Athletics,' by Messrs. Graham and Clarke, Instructor in Athletics to Harvard College and Amateur Champion of America; the first numbers of a series to be entitled "Great American Explorers," comprising 'Hernando de Soto,' the early narratives of his exploration of Florida and the Mississippi Valley, 1539-42, edited by E. G. Bourne, 2 vols., and 'The History of the Expedition under the Command of Capt. Lewis and Clark (1804-6),' edited by J. B. McMaster, 3 vols.; 'Words from the Land of Tyranny: The Great Heart, and other Stories and Sketches,' translated from Tolstoy, Gorky, Dantschenko, and others, by W. F. Harvey; 'The Unwritten Law,' a novel, by Arthur Henry; and a translation of M. Bérard's 'Empire Russe et le Tsarisme.'

'THE CONFLICT OF OWEN PRYTHGER' is the title of a novel of modern Welsh life, which Mr. Walter M. Gallichan ("Geoffrey Mortimer") is publishing shortly through Mr. George A. Morton, of Edinburgh. Mr. Gallichan has already written two works of fiction under his *nom de guerre*, but his new novel will bear his family name. It is concerned with the experiences of a Welsh Nonconformist minister, who is too advanced for his flock, and there is reference to the present revival in Wales, a country which the author knows well.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & Co. write:—

"In the notice of the Marchesa Vitelleschi's new work, 'The Romance of Savoy: Victor Amadeus II. and his Stuart Bride,' contained in the current issue of *The Athenæum*, the reviewer seems to conclude that the book is a translation and 'from the pen of a foreigner.' As this is not the case we beg that you will be good enough to correct the impression. The author, who before her marriage was the Hon. Amy Cochrane-Baillie, is a daughter of the first Lord Lamington, and has for some years spent most of her time in Italy."

Macmillan's Magazine for May contains an estimate of the present effect and probable

outcome of 'Western Influence on Japanese Character,' by Mr. E. G. J. Moyna; a paper on 'The Coming of Spring,' by Mr. Anthony Collett; and 'The Quest of the Dactyl,' a paper in defence of Latin verse composition. 'The Surge of the Slav,' by "Strigil," sets forth the view that the present Russian movement is not a revolution, but a stage in the education of a people. The third of S. G. Tallentyre's articles on 'The Fellow-Workers of Voltaire' deals with the career of the Abbé Galiani.

THE Duke and Duchess of Westminster have lent Grosvenor House for a sale, combined with an historical loan exhibition, in aid of the Indian and colonial work of the Girls' Friendly Society on May 9th and 10th. Among other historical garments to be shown are the gold brocade train worn by "Princess Charlotte" of Wales at her wedding, the bonnet left behind at a farmhouse near Berlin by Queen Louise of Prussia on her flight from Napoleon, and shoes of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Anne. The secretaries have obtained the loan of some interesting souvenirs of famous women writers, including the MSS. of Mrs. Gaskell's 'Wives and Daughters,' and of Jane Austen's unfinished tale 'The Watsons.'

AT the monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, held on Thursday, April 20th, the sum of 98*l.* was voted to fifty-six members and widows of members. Six members were elected, and six fresh applications for membership were received.

The *Macclesfield Courier and Herald* of last Saturday has an account of the meeting of the Library Committee, from which it appears that no newly written books have been supplied to the library for about four years. Thus it lacks apparently such works as Mr. Morley's 'Life of Gladstone'! We are glad to notice that this revelation is likely to lead to reform.

AMONG the guests expected at the Readers' Dinner, at which Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins will preside on Saturday, May 13th, are Sir John Jenkins, Col. Earl Church, Lieut.-Col. Pollock, Capt. Cayley-Webster, Mr. F. G. Aflalo, Mr. E. H. Blakeney, Mr. Warwick Bond, Mr. Irving Carlyle, Mr. Hugh Chisholm, Prof. Churton Collins, Mr. W. H. Helm, Mr. John Hutchinson, Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh, Mr. Laurie Magnus, the Rev. G. Margoliouth, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. E. T. Reed, Dr. Holland Rose, Mr. Howard Saunders, Mr. F. Sidgwick, and Mr. F. H. Skrine.

ALTHOUGH it was decided in 1869 to erect a monument in Paris to the memory of Alfred de Musset, and a committee for the carrying of the resolution into effect was appointed, nothing came of it. Now, instead of one monument, there are to be three—one by M. Antonin Mercié at the Place du Théâtre Français; another by M. Granet; and a third, a bas-relief, will be erected in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne.

WE have to announce the death of a Danish literary critic and author, Prof. P. Hansen, on the 5th inst., aged sixty-five years. His chief works are a history of Danish literature; translations from German classics, especially Goethe's 'Faust,' the

standard Danish version of this poem; a life of the poet; and a history of the Theatre Royal, Copenhagen. In the seventies he edited the weekly literary paper *Nær og Fjern*, in which he wrote numerous articles under the name of Cabiro. At the time of his death he occupied the position of Censor at the Theatre Royal.

THE remarkable advance in the commercial value of the first edition of Browning's 'Pauline' (1833) was further illustrated at the Anderson salerooms, New York, on April 12th, when a copy of this book, in the original boards, with the label, and uncut, came up for sale. It was slightly imperfect, one of the leaves (pp. 21-22) having a small hole, and sixteen letters missing from the text. The copy, nevertheless, realized the very high figure of 1,275 dollars. This same copy fetched 120*l.* at Sotheby's in December, 1900. It passed into the collection of W. H. Arnold, and at his sale in New York in May, 1901, it was acquired for 700 dols. The 325*l.* paid for Dykes Campbell's copy in June, 1904, still remains the highest price; but that copy was unique. Ten years ago the value of an example of the first edition of 'Pauline' was placed at about 40*l.* or 50*l.*

THE death occurred on April 11th at Budapest of Count Géza de Kuun, who was sixty-seven, and had been a leading member of the learned societies of Hungary, some of which he helped to found. He had a considerable reputation as an historian and ethnologist outside his own country. His best-known book is his 'Historia Antiquissima' of the relations of Hungary with the East.

SCIENCE

The History of the Society of Apothecaries of London. By C. R. B. Barrett. Illustrated by the Author. (Elliot Stock.)

MR. BARRETT has produced a book which is interesting and valuable, in spite of some defects in taste and style. He has made an abstract of the minute-books of the Society of Apothecaries from the year of its incorporation as a body separate from the Grocers' Company, in 1617, until 1864, when "for obvious reasons," says the author, "it is necessary to generalize." Mr. Barrett makes no attempt to tell the story of the apothecaries in relation to the times through which the Society has passed, except so far as those times are reflected in the minute-books, nor does he quite bring out the whole-hearted service which they rendered to the cause of medical education in England in the last century. But Mr. Barrett draws better than he writes, and the book is excellently illustrated from his own sketches in black and white of many architectural features in the old buildings packed away on classic ground almost under the shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral. He has also provided an unusually good index.

The Society of Apothecaries owes its origin to King James I., who probably acted upon the suggestion of Theodore Mayerne, his physician, who in later years became a founder of the Distillers' Company. The

honour of founding the Society is often attributed to the royal apothecary, Gideon Delaune; but Mr. Barrett shows that he was an alien, who was not elected Master of the Society until 1628, and then only after a contested election. That body was incorporated as a trade guild to buy, sell, and prepare pure drugs. To this business it has devoted itself through a long and honourable career with such zeal that, after the Great Fire of London, the apothecaries set to work to build new laboratories long before they made any attempt to rebuild their hall. Their labours were rewarded in the reign of Queen Anne, when Prince George of Denmark, then the Lord High Admiral, applied to the Society to know if it would undertake the service of the navy, which was then badly supplied with drugs.

A knowledge of botany was necessary when drugs had to be obtained directly from the crude sources, and the teaching of botany became, therefore, an integral part of the work of the Society. This was carried out in two directions. Under the charge of a professor there was a series of botanical excursions, in which the apprentices picked and named the flowers. The first of these herborizings was on June 21st, 1627, when the meeting-place of the "simpling" was "at Graies Inne in Holborne," and the time five o'clock in the morning. The number of these herborizings was afterwards increased to six, of which five were open to the apprentices, the sixth being confined to the members of the Society. The Grand Herborizing ended with a dinner at which a haunch of venison was the chief feature. The more formal teaching of botany was carried out at the Chelsea Physic Garden, which was also used for experimental purposes. This garden still performs a useful function, though it is no longer under the sole control of the Society of Apothecaries, and the exchange of seeds with other botanical gardens, which has been maintained since 1682, is kept up.

The power of the apothecaries to license medical practitioners appears to have been obtained by a process of evolution. The freemen of the Society of Apothecaries, like those of the other City companies, were allowed to take as many apprentices as they could actually employ, and with each apprentice a premium was received. It was necessary that the apprentice should have an elementary knowledge of Latin, to enable him to read the prescriptions sent to his master to be compounded. The Society consequently instituted an examination in Latin before binding an apprentice, and in this manner the boys they trained obtained some tincture of learning. This knowledge led him to be rather better informed than his neighbours, and when he became a freeman of the Society he not only made up the "bills" or prescriptions of the physicians, but he also began to give advice, charging for the medicine he supplied, and not for the suggestions he made. Ostensibly, therefore, he did not encroach upon the work of the physician, who was remunerated solely for his advice. The physicians soon felt the competition of the apothecary, and they entered upon the celebrated dispensary campaign, in which the poets Garth and Pope took an active part. The apothecaries triumphed in the end, for

the public wanted a class of general practitioners, which the College of Physicians were unwilling to supply. A tax was put upon glass in 1812, and this, by increasing the price of bottles, pressed with great severity upon the apothecaries, paid as they were by the number of draughts and potions which they could induce their clients to swallow. A movement was therefore started to place the general practitioners of medicine on a better footing and to allow them to be paid for the advice they gave, and not for the medicine they supplied. An attempt was made to establish an independent examining body, but it was defeated by the combined action of the College of Surgeons, the College of Physicians, and the Society of Apothecaries. Much correspondence ensued, and in the end the Society of Apothecaries agreed to introduce a new Bill into Parliament. This became law in 1815, and the Society of Apothecaries granted a licence to practise after an examination had been passed. This licence soon became a favourite one with students, and after suffering a partial eclipse when the regulations of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons enabled them to give a conjoint diploma, it has recently, under a more extended system, regained its popularity, for it is a complete qualification in medicine, surgery, and midwifery.

Amongst other things, we learn incidentally from Mr. Barrett's book how it is that so much plate, which would now realize high prices, has entirely vanished from many corporations where it might have been expected to remain in safe keeping. For on October 18th, 1759, a quantity of the old plate, styled by the Master "useless and unfashionable," was ordered to be sold. It consisted on this occasion of two college cups given by Gideon Delaune, a cup and cover given by Mr. Edward Taylor, the large salt given by Ann, wife of Richard Glover, and the "other" salt-cellar, the lesser "Monteth," and the two lesser salvers. The money so obtained was spent in buying four dozen knives with silver handles and four dozen similar forks, twelve salts with "shovels," and four small silver cups for the barge. The Society, too, ought to have had a unique collection of silver spoons, for it was the custom from the beginning that each member, on taking up his freedom, should present a silver-gilt spoon of the value of thirteen shillings and fourpence or twenty-five shillings. These spoons became very numerous, and they were sold at irregular intervals in large parcels, until now there is not a single old spoon at the Hall of the Society of Apothecaries.

Morphology and Anthropology. By W. L. H. Duckworth. (Cambridge, University Press.)—*Studies from the Anthropological Laboratory, the Anatomy School, Cambridge.* By the same. (Same publishers.)—Hitherto most of the literature of physical anthropology has lain buried amid the memoirs and transactions of countless learned societies. Those interested have had to betake themselves to one or other of the French or German text-books on the subject, for since the publication of Lawrence's and Carl Vogt's lectures, and Huxley's 'Man's Place in Nature,' there has been no work in English to which the student could refer. Meanwhile, anthropologists have not been idle; innumerable

papers, ponderous with statistics, have appeared, and such has been the glut of these and like productions, that not a few have doubted the utility of this form of research, and have asked, not without reason, what it all meant. Consequently, it was high time that some review of the situation was offered, and some stock taken of the progress made. The publication of a text-book effects all this. Therein we expect not only a lucid description of the main facts observed, but also a clear exposition of their meaning; and we look for an account of the most recent researches and a discussion of conflicting theories.

Such a task cannot be lightly undertaken. To prove successful, a volume like this must be the work of a man with the training of a comparative anatomist, combined with the knowledge of a specialist on human anatomy. Cambridge, therefore, is to be congratulated on her happy selection, some years ago, of Mr. Duckworth as the University Lecturer on Physical Anthropology, for not only has he found time to contribute many valuable monographs to the literature of his subject in the second book at the head of this notice, but he has also managed to produce, in his 'Morphology and Anthropology,' just such a text-book as students have long been asking for.

Within the limits at his disposal he has been able to marshal his facts and inferences in a methodical and convincing manner. The subjects dealt with are, generally, too technical for discussion in these pages, and embrace sections devoted to the consideration of: A. The Comparative Anatomy and Morphology of Eutherian Mammals; B. Embryology; C. Variation in Anatomical Conformation; and D. Palæontology.

More than a passing reference, however, must be made to Mr. Duckworth's classification of races according to head measurements. He has the courage of his opinions, and utilizes an ingeniously devised and graphic method to demonstrate his classification of mankind into seven great groups, viz., (1) Australian; (2) African (negro); (3) Andamanese; (4) Euroasiatic; (5) Polynesian; (6) Greenland; and (7) South African. Many will take exception to any such classification, but according to the tests employed it has the merit of being so far consistent. The measures and proportions utilized for this grouping have been the *cranial capacity* and the *cephalic and alveolar indices*. It is to the last of these that we would take special exception, for Flower's index cannot be accepted as a trustworthy expression of prognathism, since it takes into account two proportions of only two sides of the gnathic triangle without considering the third or facial side. Moreover, we are ignorant of the factors which determine prognathism, and may therefore be misled as to its significance.

Although on other points we do not always agree with the author's conclusions, we are bound to admit that he states his case clearly, and on the whole judiciously. We have, we hope, said sufficient to prove our hearty appreciation of this book. It is no easy task to have undertaken such a work, and the author is to be congratulated on the success which has attended his efforts. The volume can be confidently recommended to all whose studies lead them in this direction.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

M. PIETTE, in *L'Anthropologie*, gives specimens of prehistoric "inscriptions" from Lourdes and Arudy—that is, objects ornamented with carvings, which he considers symbolical. Others from Gourdan, La Madeleine, and Rochebertier bear markings which resemble alphabetical characters.

M. Obermaier describes the discoveries at the palæolithic station of Krapina, in Croatia, 203 metres above sea level. The bed of the

river Krapina has subsided a depth of 25 metres. About 1,000 fragments of stone implements, mostly flint, have been discovered.

M. Dechelette discusses the subject of small Iberian bronzes. Fibulæ in the shape of horses and others of ordinary forms, with some small objects discovered in Spain, are referred to.

Dr. Verneau figures skulls of natives of French West Africa, and gives measurements, from which he infers that very diverse elements have entered into the composition of the population of that region.

M. Leprince, colonial administrator, describes the Mancagnes, a negro population of 3,000 persons, occupying the country from Cacheo to Farim, in Senegal.

The Prehistoric Society of France has resolved to hold an annual congress, the first to be at Périgueux, from September 26th to October 1st, 1905. The first three days will be devoted to the reading and discussion of papers, and the last three days will be occupied by excursions to Les Eyzies, La Madeleine, Liveyre, and Le Moustier. Any persons who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity of visiting the places in the Departments of the Dordogne associated with many remarkable prehistoric discoveries should address Dr. Marcel Baudouin, the general secretary, Rue Linné, 21, Paris.

We have received from Vienna the first part of a new review entitled *Vierteljahrsschrift für körperliche Erziehung, Organ des Vereines zur Pflege des Jugendspiels in Wien*, which promises to be a valuable source of information on subjects connected with the physical development of children, the importance of which is becoming more and more recognized both in this and foreign countries. An instance of this is given by anthropometric measurements recently made in a secondary day school in England, when 51 per cent. were found to be deficient in spinal measurement, 37 per cent. flat or malformed in the feet, 33 per cent. knocked or bowed in the knees, and 28 per cent. deficient in sight.

To *Man* for April Dr. Seligmann contributes a note on a skull prepared for purposes of sorcery from the Mekeo district, British New Guinea, and a further note on the progress of the Cook-Daniels expedition. Mr. Andrew Lang quotes an account by M. Allégret of the religious ideas of the Fans, as tending to confirm his own ideas about early religion. There is a creator, Nzame, who dwells in the sky, who gave them axes and bows, but the idea is dying out. Mr. N. W. Thomas furnishes a learned note on Baiame and the bell-bird, a problem in Australian religion. Mr. C. H. Read gives an obituary notice of Hjalmar Stolpe, who was director of the Ethnographical Museum at Stockholm. Mr. David Boyle, the superintendent of the Toronto Museum, supplies a digest of the facts relating to Canadian Indians contained in the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ending June 30th, 1904.

M. A. Thieullen has published in sumptuous form, and well illustrated, a paper on *ooliths* and other worked flints, read by him to the Society of Anthropology of Paris on March 16th.

TOTEMISM AND THE DOMESTICATION OF ANIMALS.

Hatfield Hall, Durham.

IN your review of M. Reinach's 'Cultes, Mythes, et Religions,' the conjecture that the domestication of animals may be a result of totemism is mentioned; and one objection made to the conjecture is that "the sheep, ox, pig, and fowl might be spared by their human namesakes, but would be hunted by all the other totem kins and groups in the tribe"; thus—"in Australia each kin only spares its own totem." As this universal negative—no kin spares any totem but its own—is fatal to the conjecture, may I ask for the evidence, and may I point out that in Australia, in some

cases, "all the other totem kins and groups in the tribe" do seek permission from the men of the totem to eat the totem animal or plant? A reference to 'The Northern Tribes of Central Australia' will show that permission is thus sought at least amongst the Unmatjera and Kaitish tribes (p. 160), the Arunta (p. 291), the Ipirra and Urabunna (p. 316).

F. B. JEVONS.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—April 14.—Mr. W. H. Maw, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. E. Conrady read a paper on the spherical aberration of object-glasses, which dealt with the difference of phase at the focus, caused by spherical aberration. Two different rigorous solutions were deduced and discussed, by which such differences of phase could be conveniently computed. The relation between these differences of phase and spherical aberration in the geometrical sense was also dealt with.—Mr. H. C. Plummer explained a suggested arrangement for the mounting of a coelostat, and also gave an account of his paper on point distributions on a sphere, with special reference to the determination of the apex of the solar motion.—Mr. H. F. Newall read a paper on the four-prism spectrograph attached to the Newall telescope of the Cambridge Observatory, with remarks on the general design of spectrographs for equatorials of large aperture, considered from the point of view of "tremor discs."—Other papers were taken as read.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—April 6.—Prof W. Gowland, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. W. Minet read some notes on two early seventeenth-century rolls of Norfolk swan-marks.—Mr. C. T. Martin also contributed some notes on an earlier roll of swan-marks, now preserved in the Public Record Office.—Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, Director, exhibited a large number of miscellaneous antiquities found in London.—Mr. Horace Sandars exhibited the bronze rim of a large bucket of the Roman period from ancient workings in the Rio Tinto mines.

April 13.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—Mr. Lawrence Weaver read a paper on 'Lead Rainwater Heads of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries,' and illustrated it by eighty slides, showing the development of the arrangement and decoration of lead pipes, gutters, and pipe-heads. Lead pipes fixed to the external faces of walls are a peculiarly English device, and a quotation was given from the Liberate Roll of Henry III., being instructions by the king to the keeper of the works at the Tower of London to provide pipes from the gutters of the great tower to the ground, so that the newly whitewashed walls might not be damaged. This is an earlier reference than any given by Viollet-le-Duc. Stress was laid on the very dexterous workmanship shown in the leadwork at Haddon Hall, Knole, Hatfield, and other great historical houses, particularly at the beginning of the seventeenth century. With such work was contrasted the perhaps richer, but certainly coarser treatment that obtained towards the end of the seventeenth century, examples of which from Bolton Hall, Yorkshire, Durham Castle, &c., were illustrated on the screen. The fronts of pipe-heads and the pipe ears were often heraldically treated, a particularly notable example being the Stonyhurst College pipe-head, the front of which is cast in one piece like a Sussex iron fireback. Reference was also made to the decline of the plumbers' craft in the eighteenth century, due to the growing power of the architect as compared with the various craftsmen in stone, wood, and metal.—There was a short discussion.

METHEOLOGICAL.—April 19.—Mr. R. Bentley, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. H. Dines gave 'An Account of the Observations at Crinuan in 1904, and Description of a New Meteorograph for use with Kites.' These observations, carried out under the direction of a joint committee of the Royal Meteorological Society and of the British Association, were made with meteorographs attached to kites, with the object of ascertaining the conditions prevailing in the upper atmosphere. During last summer the kites were flown from the deck of H.M.S. Seahorse, which was placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Admiralty. Mr. Dines designed a new and inexpensive meteorograph, which he fully described. The weather conditions of last summer were somewhat unusual, there being a decided preponderance of east and south-east winds. Near the summit of Ben Nevis the air was often dry, and was on several occasions warmer than the air at the same level at Crinuan. As a rule, how-

ever, the temperature on Ben Nevis is generally much lower than the temperature in the free air at the same level. On several occasions temperature inversions were observed at levels between 3,000 and 7,000 ft. A fact previously noticed was again observed, viz., the decrease of strength of easterly winds with elevation.—Dr. H. R. Mill also read a paper on 'The Rate of Fall of Rain at Seathwaite.' This is a discussion of the records from a Negretti & Zambra self-recording rain-gauge during a period of eighteen months. Seathwaite, which is in Borrowdale, Cumberland, is in almost the wettest spot of the British Isles, the average yearly rainfall being about 137 inches. Dr. Mill's results seem to show that the rainfall at Seathwaite in an average year indicates a tendency to be greater during the hours of darkness than in daylight; that rather less than half the time during which rain is falling it continues without intermission for at least six hours; and that rather more than half the total amount of rain falls in such long showers.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 18.—Annual Meeting.—Sir Guilford Molesworth, President, in the chair.—The result of the ballot for the election of officers was declared as follows: *President*, Sir Alexander Binnie; *Vice-Presidents*, Dr. A. B. Kennedy, Mr. W. R. Galbraith, Mr. W. Matthews, and Sir Leader Williams; *Other Members of Council*, Col. W. P. Anderson, Mr. C. Napier Bell, Mr. B. Hall Blyth, Mr. C. A. Brereton, Mr. R. Elliott-Cooper, Col. R. E. B. Crompton, Mr. W. J. Cudworth, Dr. G. F. Deacon, Dr. F. Elgar, Mr. Maurice Fitzmaurice, Mr. R. A. Hadfield, Mr. G. H. Hill, Mr. C. W. Hodson, Mr. J. C. Inglis, Mr. G. R. Jebb, Sir W. T. Lewis, Mr. A. G. Lyster, Sir C. Metcalfe, Sir A. Noble, the Hon. C. A. Parsons, Mr. A. Ross, Mr. A. Siemens, Mr. J. Strain, Sir J. I. Thornycroft, Prof. W. C. Unwin, and Mr. A. F. Yarrow.

PHYSICAL.—April 14.—Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, Past President, in the chair.—Mr. R. J. Sower read a paper on 'Ellipsoidal Lenses.'—Dr. Watson gave an 'Exhibition of a Series of Lecture Experiments illustrating the Properties of the Gaseous Ions produced by Radium and other Sources.' Many well-known experiments on the subject were shown by Dr. Watson, who pointed out the precautions which must be observed in order to ensure success at lecture demonstrations.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Royal Institution, 5.—Annual Meeting.
- Society of Engineers, 7½.—'The Parade Extension Works at Bridlington,' Mr. E. K. Matthews.
- Aristotelian, 8.—'The Personal Element in Philosophy,' Mr. Clement C. J. Webb.
- TUES. Royal Institution, 5.—'The Study of Extinct Animals,' Lecture I., Prof. L. C. Miall.
- WED. Archaeological Institute, 4.—'The Rack,' Viscount Dillon.
- British Archaeological Association, 4½.—Annual Meeting.
- Entomological, 8.—'The Structure and Life-History of *Psychoda septempunctata*, Curtis,' Mr. J. A. Dell.
- Astronomical, 9½.—'Total Solar Eclipses,' Prof. H. H. Turner.
- Dante, 8½.—'Dante and the Grand Style,' Prof. G. Saintsbury.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 5.—'Flame,' Lecture I., Prof. Sir James Dewar.
- Chemical, 8.—'The Synthesis of Substances allied to Adrenalin,' Mr. H. D. Dakin; 'Methylation of P-aminobenzoic Acid by Means of Methyl Sulphate,' Mr. J. Johnston; 'Some Notes on Sodium Alum,' Mr. J. M. Wadmore; and a Paper by Messrs. M. O. Forster and R. E. Fierz.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on Mr. M. Taylor's Paper 'Standby Charges, and Motor Load Development.'
- Linnæan, 8.—'Geology: its Present Position and Probable Development,' Mr. A. G. Tansley; 'The Flora of Gough Islands,' Mr. E. N. Sudmore Brown.
- FRI. Philological, 8.—Annual Meeting: 'Notes on English Etymology,' Rev. Prof. Skeat.
- Royal Institution, 9.—'Problems underlying Nutrition,' Prof. H. E. Armstrong.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Moulds and Mouldiness,' Lecture I., Prof. Marshall Ward.

Science Gossip.

THE annual Report of the Council of the Zoological Society affords much ground for satisfaction. The general financial condition of the Society has improved, and there is now a roll of membership larger than any in its previous history. Then the number of visitors to the gardens in Regent's Park during 1904 greatly exceeded that of the preceding year. Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.R.S., the Prosecutor, records that 1,149 animals died in the year. Useful anatomical research was carried out on many of these. A selection of the various organs and parts of organs of the large Indian rhinoceros, presented to the Society in 1864 by the late Mr. Arthur Grote, which died last December, was acquired by the Royal College of Surgeons. Now that a competent pathologist is attached to the Prosecutor's department it is possible to study

more carefully than hitherto the daily condition and health of the animals in the Superintendent's charge, particularly those on the sick list. We note that a card catalogue of the collection has been completed, and is kept in duplicate at the gardens and at the Society's apartments. The new official guide is a great success; a first edition of 26,565 copies was sold during 1904, and a second edition of 15,000 has just run out.

A FEW days since a meeting of physicians and surgeons of the metropolis, convened by the President of the Royal College of Physicians (Sir William Church), was held at the College for the purpose of making one more attempt to combine all the central medical societies of London into a Royal Academy of Medicine. The fine library was well filled by a distinguished company. The first attempt at union was made as far back as 1808 by the oldest society—the Medical Society of London, which was founded in 1773—but that, and the four subsequent attempts at centralization, failed on matters of detail. The recent meeting, however, unanimously agreed to amalgamation, and it looks as if the efforts initiated by Sir Douglas Powell, the President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, will be successful. The scheme aims at making No. 20, Hanover Square the home of the twenty-two medical societies of London, and placing the associations devoted to the special departments into which medicine is now divided under the control of a central council. This would prevent the present overlapping of work, and the inclusive subscription would enable the Fellows of the Academy to attend all the meetings and to use the fine library, a matter of no small moment to the junior members of the profession. It would also make the line of demarcation between the general and the special less rigid. Strong financial reasons were urged in favour of amalgamation, for the Academy would be able to carry out more work at less expense than is now possible. Finally the meeting appointed a committee of delegates from the interested societies and the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, to draw up a scheme for submission to a general meeting in July.

THE Paris museums are about to be enriched with several valuable souvenirs of the famous eighteenth-century chemist Jean Darcet, a member of the Académie des Sciences, and director of the Sèvres factory under Louis XV. He was one of the sixty senators created by the Constitution of An VIII., and the gifts under notice are bequeathed by his granddaughter, Madame le Coëtre. They include a fine portrait of Jean Darcet by Gérard, which will go to the Louvre, which will also receive an "esquisse magistrale" of the famous picture by David of 'La Fête de la Fédération au Champ-de-Mars'; a portrait of Darcet's intimate friend Montesquieu goes to the Musée Carnavalet, and a bust of Darcet, by Jean Chaudet, to the Bibliothèque Mazarine at the Institute.

OWING to the Swedish Government having declared its inability, on account of the great demands made on the fund for preservation of historical sites, to supply the large sum needed to protect the ruins of "Stjerneborg" on the island of Hven, a number of Scandinavian astronomers, men of science, and historians have issued an appeal for funds towards this aim. They hope thereby to save Tycho Brahe's famous residence, visited by James I., from utter destruction.

At the end of 1902 the Nepalese Government sent eight young students to Japan to be trained at the Tokio Engineering College in mechanical and electrical engineering. They are now in their third year's course, and are reported to be doing very well. At Khatmandu it is hoped that they will be able to render useful service in the development of the natural, and especially

the mineral resources of Nepal on their return early next year. The incident furnishes some evidence of Indian opinion about Japan.

THE moon will be new on the afternoon of the 4th prox., and full on the evening of the 18th. The planet Mercury will be at greatest western elongation from the sun on the 21st, and visible in the morning after the first week in the month. Venus will be in conjunction with him on the 10th; she is very brilliant, and rises earlier each morning. Mars will be at opposition to the sun on the 8th, and is very bright, situated in the constellation Libra. Jupiter will be in conjunction with the sun on the 4th, and is, therefore, not visible. Saturn is in Aquarius, and visible in the morning; he will be in conjunction with the moon before rising on the 26th.

THE volume of 'Greenwich Observations' for the year 1902 has recently been issued, together with separate copies of the 'Astronomical Results,' 'Magnetical and Meteorological Observations,' and 'Photoheliographic Results.' The subjects of observation have been as in preceding years; the number of stars in the catalogue amounts to 4,057. The results of a large number of micrometric observations of double stars, obtained with the 28-inch refractor mounted on the great equatorial, are also given, and photographic observations of comet δ , 1902 (= III, 1902), which was discovered by Prof. Perrine at the Lick Observatory, California, on August 31st in that year. The volume has no appendix.

THE *Cambrian Natural Observer* for 1904 (which we have just received) is a small publication, but contains a record of some interesting observations contributed by members of the Astronomical Society of Wales, which is now in the tenth year of its existence. Two fine drawings of Jupiter, by Mr. Scriven Bolton, taken on the morning of the 3rd of August and the evening of the 13th of December, show the south tropical spot emerging from the great red spot, and after having drifted about 90° to the west of the red spot; in the latter drawing the first satellite is seen just beginning to transit the disc. Mr. G. Carslake Thompson watched for the Leonid meteors of 1904 at Penarth, and the result seems to make it probable, as Mr. Denning had predicted, that the maximum of the shower did not take place until after daylight on the morning of November 15th. Some interesting records of meteorological phenomena are reported, and a summary of the weather experienced at Haverfordwest shows that the year 1904 was a fine one in South Wales. The temperature of the summer months was below the average, the highest reading recorded being 83°·6 on July 10th, and the rainfall for the year (42·71 inches) was below the average; but the number of hours of bright sunshine (amounting to 1376·2) was greater than that of the two preceding years, though it had been slightly exceeded in 1901. The President of the Society for this year is the Rev. W. E. Winks. Mr. Arthur Mee (Tremynfa, Llanishen, Cardiff) continues to edit its publications, which we hope, with him, will increase in bulk as the years proceed.

THE Fifty-Ninth Annual Report (just issued) of the Director (Prof. E. C. Pickering) of the Harvard College Observatory gives an account of the work during the year ended September 30th, 1904, and shows that there has been no abatement in the vigour of the astronomers there. The Director himself has taken charge of the 12-inch meridian photometer, whilst most of the observations with the east equatorial (with which over 17,000 photometric light comparisons have been obtained) were made by Prof. Wendell. The number of photographs taken with the 11-inch Draper telescope amounted to 543; those with the 8-inch to 1,116. Prof. Bailey has continued in

charge of the daughter establishment at Arequipa, where the clearness of the atmosphere is exceedingly well adapted for delicate photometric work; and each year new uses appear for the Bruce photographic telescope, with which Prof. W. H. Pickering (brother of the Director) succeeded in establishing last year the existence, and determining the orbit, of Phœbe, the ninth satellite of Saturn. An anonymous gift in 1902 has enabled the Director to carry out several much-needed improvements in the observatory buildings at Harvard College.

THE current number of *The Astrophysical Journal* contains a paper by Prof. George E. Hale on the work and function of the Rumford spectroheliograph, which is, for the most part, a discussion of recent criticisms by various writers, notably Mr. J. Evershed, Dr. Lockyer, M. Deslandres, and Prof. W. H. Julius, regarding the proper interpretation of phenomena shown in the fine series of photographs obtained at Yerkes Observatory by Hale and Ellerman. Conveniently, too, in this issue appears Prof. Julius's contribution to the subject, entitled 'Spectroheliographic Results explained by Anomalous Dispersion.' According to his view, the photographic results achieved require no new hypothesis to explain their peculiarities, the same fundamental hypothesis respecting the constitution of the sun which has already proved capable of giving a coherent interpretation of the solar phenomena known before being also applicable here.

WE have received the third number of vol. xxiv. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*, which contains papers by Signore Bemporad and Mazzarella on the photometric reduction of the stars in the Catania zone of the great photographic catalogue, and by Signor Rajna on the circumstances of the total solar eclipse of next August as it will be seen in Italy and the surrounding regions; also a series of diagrams of the spectroscopic images of the sun's limb as observed at Rome, Catania, and other stations during the first quarter of the year 1902, and an obituary notice, with portrait, of Prof. Tacchini.

PART II. of vol. xi. of the 'Annals of the Cape Observatory' contains a catalogue of 917 circumpolar stars derived from photographs taken by Mr. S. S. Hough, chief assistant.

FINE ARTS

The Old Testament: 396 Compositions illustrating the Old Testament. By J. James Tissot. 2 vols. (Paris, Brunoff & Co.; London, Sampson Low & Co.)

IN the innumerable designs which the Bible has inspired, from the Byzantine mosaics of Monreale to those of our own day, three main methods of approach may be distinguished. There is, first, the method of the grand style, as practised by Giotto, by Masaccio, by Raphael and Michelangelo. In this all accessories are subordinated to the imaginative and dramatic purpose of the design, local colour is eliminated as far as possible, costume is treated in its simplest and most abstract terms, and any excessively marked individuality of the figures is avoided in order that they may keep the elevated and heroic key in which the whole is conceived. A second method, pursued by the lesser artists of Mediæval and Renaissance times, consisted in treating the scenes of the Bible as though they belonged to contemporary life, and giving, as Benozzo Gozzoli did, portraits of the Medici in a picture of the

Tower of Babel. Such a method places the work on a lower imaginative plane, and tends to make of it a *genre* scene with but slight dramatic or heroic character. At the same time, by heightening the sense of actuality, it may give a sense of vividness and intensity even to the dramatic event. At any rate with contemporaries, the vivid likeness of the accessories to those of their own day would not prevent them from realizing the dramatic intention, since the accessories would be so familiar that they would be recognized immediately and passed over without further comment. Indeed, one can imagine cases where such a treatment with the contemporary local colour might bring home to the spectator the dramatic significance and the perennial truth of certain incidents, which are obscured by the distance of time and space through which he has been in the habit of dimly visualizing them. From a didactic point of view such would, in fact, probably be the most effective presentment of Biblical scenes. One has only to imagine a scene in which the Scribes and Pharisees were represented by whatever modern analogues the artist preferred, to see how vivid, not to say violent, the effect on our emotions might be. Such a method has been tried occasionally in modern times, sentimentally by Von Uhde, and cynically by Béraud, but never in a way to convince one alike of sincerity and imaginative power on the part of the artist who attempted it.

Finally, there remains the third method of approach, that of rendering the scenes as they may be supposed to have occurred. This is pre-eminently the modern way. In a weak and half-convinced manner it is followed in almost all pietistic art. In the hands of the late Edwin Long it had a big commercial success, and now in Tissot's great undertaking it is carried to its furthest point. We sincerely hope, at least, that the publication of this work will mark a turning-point, and that no one will endeavour to go further along such lines. We are given to understand by Tissot's publishers that the work was a labour of deep and pious devotion on the artist's part, that he rejected the merely mundane glory of doing a life of Joan of Arc and of Bonaparte in obedience to "inner voices" which called him to devote his talents to the Bible. Certain passages about Tissot in the journal of the *De Goncourts* throw a curiously different light on the personality of the artist, and we are bound to say that the illustrations here reproduced bear out the impression given by them rather than by the high-flown phrases before us. For frankly we can find no glimmerings of a religious spirit in these crude designs. In the first place we do not believe that any one who felt deeply the religious, or indeed any other imaginative, truth of the Bible, would throw every possible obstacle in the way of expressing it. And yet to labour over the local colouring, the merely casual and accessory setting of the events, as Tissot has done, can only have that effect. For what strikes the spectator at once is not the reality of the men, of the actions, and of the passions involved, but the oddity of their costume, the unexpectedness of their surroundings. Where all the

heroes of the Old Testament are represented with vast shocks of tousled hair, which completely hide their features, we are not apt to think much what sort of men they were, or what emotions inspired their actions. When, in addition to this, such features as we can see are common and meaningless, when we find that all the gestures of the figures are the conventional ones of the stage, and not even those of the actual East of to-day, all real emotion vanishes, and we are confined to idle curiosity about details of costume and furniture. Whether even these are accurate is, after all, a trivial question. We confess to a doubt, in spite of Tissot's repeated journeys to the "sacred East." They are certainly more odd than convincing.

Even in the "sacred East" Tissot would not fall in with supernatural beings, and for the "local colour" of his angels he went frankly to the *corps de ballet*. Indeed, the Parisian theatre and the Parisian model in their least imposing aspects come through all the veneer of local colour.

But, whatever may be urged by the realist—and, of course, he may speak with plausibility about the archaeological correctness of the *mise en scène* of these designs—there can be no doubt about the total lack of imaginative nobility and propriety in this work of Tissot, while as art it is beneath serious criticism. The drawing is everywhere weak, judged even from the standard of correct imitation, while there is a total absence of any higher conception of drawing as expressive of an idea. We hope that these volumes will prove, once for all, the fatuity of the favourite idea of modern illustration—that an attempt to reconstruct photographic records of past events is the best way to bring them vividly before the imagination. Of all the ways of illustrating the Bible this is clearly the worst. If its great dramas have any meaning for us, that can only be brought out by an imaginative rendering of their real moral and spiritual power. The moment the antiquarian interest is pushed forward, as it is here, the poetical and religious aspects disappear. The reproductions, some of which occupy whole pages, while others are inserted in the text of the Old Testament, are many of them rendered by the three-colour process. They are scarcely pleasing examples of the method.

The Art of the Louvre. By Mary Knight Potter. (Bell & Sons.)—Of the four hundred pages, exclusive of illustrations, which make up this volume, thirty-eight are devoted to the history of the Louvre and the origin of the picture gallery, and are readable. The remaining eighteen chapters contain some excellent critical remarks, but these are invariably between inverted commas, and, moreover, the quotations are taken at random from so many sources—good, bad, and indifferent—that they completely lack homogeneity.

There is scarcely a single instance where, in dealing with individual pictures, the author relies on her own judgment. And this is commendable modesty. But since the book is obviously intended to be a popular handbook for the use of those who are ignorant of the history of art, the quotations are supplemented by biographical sketches of the artists' lives. Some of these are extraordinary.

When the writer states that Signorelli "finished

the fresco of the 'Last Judgment' which Michelangelo had begun," she must refer either to the Orvieto or to the Vatican fresco. Signorelli commenced the former in 1500, when Michelangelo was in Rome, whilst the latter was painted in 1534, or eleven years after Signorelli's death. That Michelangelo outlived the older master by forty-one years does not prevent Miss Potter from calling Signorelli "Michelangelo's immediate successor." Mantegna is stated to have been "greatly influenced by Fra Filippo Lippi, whose work in Padua he had a chance to study." We should like to know which work is referred to, as Lippi's wanderings at no time took him to that centre of learning, nor does it appear that any of his works found at any time their way to Padua.

That Botticelli "was a bit of a poseur" may be Miss Potter's opinion, but the words are somewhat ill-chosen. "Last Supper" would be an excellent English rendering for "cenacolo" in the case of a writer with so defective a knowledge of Italian that she persistently speaks of "cenacolo." Elegance of expression is not altogether the author's forte; we find such passages as "a portico forms a sort of rest for the eye"; "with a sort of leaden calmness about it"; "a more right-angled sort of portrait surely he never drew"; "in a sort of gallery the table is spread"; "he executed with more of the 'know how' than most of his English brethren"; "the leer on this face.....is enough to give one bad dreams for a week." Miss Potter is equally unfortunate in her use of art jargon.

But these are, after all, minor faults. There is more serious matter to be considered. We should like to know on what authority the author states that Zurbaran worked with Velasquez on important commissions. We should also like to know her definition of a "Paleologue," for she says that Michael VII., Emperor of the Eastern Empire, was "Paleologue of the Patriarch of Constantinople."

The author does not seem to know that there was any art in Germany before Dürer, and that there are some who are fully aware of Bonington's greatness. She does know that Neefs had to seek the assistance of Breughel, Francken, Teniers, and Van Thulden to paint the figures in his compositions, but explains, nevertheless, that "his View of the Interior of a Cathedral shows his delight in portraying processions and funeral services."

"No other painter ever began to leave behind him such an enormous amount of work" as Rubens, who was "born in Cologne of Flemish parents, and returned [!] to Antwerp when a young boy," whose "palette was silvery gray" who "represents the complete fruition of Belgic art," who "may be compared to Michelangelo," and who "leaves one in an ecstatic maze at the versatility of his art."

It is unnecessary to produce further evidence of Miss Potter's capacity as a writer and art critic. Her general knowledge of history may be illustrated by her remark that the interest in preserving and adding to the art treasures of France shown by the successive governing bodies during the French Revolution "was the only sane, creditable, and intelligent act of that entire bloody reign."

THE LOAN EXHIBITION OF PROCESS ENGRAVING AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

In this valuable exhibition we have an opportunity of taking stock of the achievements of applied science in reproducing works of art. The exhibits are grouped according to nationalities, so that interesting comparisons may be made. The competition is, and has been for years, very keen, and patents and trade secrets are no doubt jealously guarded. Nevertheless, there is no such striking difference between the

performances of different countries as might have been expected. In most we find that the reproduction of black and white only, as in photographure and collotype, has arrived at a high state of perfection. There are of course differences, but the very best English, French, and German work in this direction leaves scarcely anything to be desired. The Berlin Photographic Company's photographure from the Ghent Altarpiece by the Van Eycks is perhaps the most perfect work here, though one or two English works—Walker & Cockerell's photographures from sculpture, and Robert Sanson's photographure from a mezzotint—run it very close.

The same may be said of collotype, though we wish that the Clarendon Press had contributed some of their facsimiles of Oxford drawings done for Mr. Sidney Colvin's publications. It would have been interesting to compare these with the splendid collotypes from drawings 443 and 444 shown by the Imperial German Printing Press.

While the processes which only involve black and white seem to have arrived at a point where no great improvement is to be expected, the colour processes are still far from perfect. Coloured collotype and coloured photographure produce at present the best effects, but we rather suspect that in most, if not all of these, the colour is not mechanically reproduced. Such prints are in effect photographic stipple engravings in which the colour is applied by hand to the plate before each impression. The result is, therefore, only a copy of the original, so far as colour is concerned, and in no true sense a facsimile. We should have been glad, at any rate, of more information on this subject in the catalogue. On the other hand, the three-colour process—the stages of which are excellently illustrated in the exhibits of the London County Council School of Photographic Engraving—has the advantage of being mechanical. Unfortunately the results so far produced are scarcely agreeable. The shiny surface necessary for the half-tone block printing is itself so disagreeable that even an exact facsimile has a curiously different effect from the original, particularly if this be an oil painting, with all its complexity and infinity of texture. In reproducing water-colour drawings much greater success has been attained. Among the best of these are André & Sleight's reproductions of water-colours by Mr. A. H. Hallam Murray and Sir Harry Johnston. Even more successful than these are, we think, some Dutch works by Entschede, in which a faint print in pale grey is added to the three colours to harmonize and control them. The reproduction of a water-colour by Josef Israëls is really extraordinary.

Among attempted reproductions of oil paintings in colour, some of André & Sleight's after Lely struck us as very good; but here the Italians seem to be ahead of all others. Arturo Alinari's three-colour collotypes, though still unpleasant in surface quality, do come very near to giving one an idea of the qualities of the original, even when that original is so subtle and complex as Titian's 'Bella.' Eugen Albert's reproduction of a picture by Lenbach (453) is also striking, but here we suspect again that it is really an artistic, not a purely mechanical process. A learned and highly technical introduction by Major-General J. Waterhouse is of great assistance. We almost wish that he had allowed himself to go into greater detail, with a view to making the complicated processes intelligible to the lay mind. A series of historical exhibits of early efforts at photographic engraving adds greatly to the interest of a remarkable and useful collection.

THE VASARI SOCIETY.

The success of the Arundel Club has led to the formation of yet another society for disseminating reproductions of works of art. The

special object of the new society is the publication of drawings by the old masters. The name of Vasari no doubt calls up to most minds only his unique history, but all students of drawings will know him also as the first great collector of these, and will be familiar with the many works which have survived from his collection, in their characteristic and elaborate Renaissance mounts. So it was a happy and natural idea for the Society to take him as its patron saint.

England is particularly rich in drawings of the Renaissance, for even in the eighteenth century the great English collectors showed a wider appreciation in the matter of drawings than they did as regards painting, so that in the British Museum, Windsor Castle, and at Oxford, not to mention many important private collections, we have almost unlimited treasures. A great many of these drawings have been photographed from time to time, but, as a rule, in so expensive a form that they are scarcely accessible to students, while a number of interesting drawings, some even of the highest merit, have never been reproduced at all. There is no form of art which lends itself so readily to reproduction as drawings, none in which well-executed collotypes transfer so completely the æsthetic qualities of the original, and there is no other part of the study of early art which affords such a stimulus to the æsthetic judgment as that of drawings. We therefore welcome heartily this effort to make known to amateurs and students our national possessions. The Society starts under the best auspices, for Mr. Sidney Colvin, who has done so much for the advancement of the study of drawings, has consented to act as its chairman. It is anticipated that it will receive sufficient support to enable it to issue at least twenty reproductions in the first year. The reproductions are to be in collotype, and will be made by the Clarendon Press, whose work in this kind we have often had occasion to praise. The hon. secretary, Mr. G. F. Hill (10, Kensington Mansions, Earl's Court), will be glad to answer any inquiries.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AT ATHENS.

IN spite of many difficulties and much hesitation in policy, the Greeks may be congratulated on the success of their great experiment. They collected a most representative assembly, from which, indeed, very few distinguished Hellenists were absent, and the sections seemed to work with little friction, in spite of the known animosities among archaeologists. The arrangements for the meetings were excellent, except that there was no common meeting-room—a capital defect—and the hotels made it an opportunity for pocketing huge profits, for it may be said that Athens is at the moment as costly a place as Corinth was said to be in Roman days. The King and royal family were much in evidence, and the Crown Princess received many English delegates with the greatest affability. The proceedings opened with the sound and fury of the great national holiday (Independence Day), owing to which there was endless noise from 5 A.M. onwards, civil and military bands vying with each other to disturb the wretched archaeologist who had arrived late after a fatiguing journey. Then came the State 'Te Deum' in the Cathedral, whither a great crowd went to talk and laugh, and gape at the royal family sitting on a dais, and not to listen to the service—which was, indeed, hardly interesting. The chanting of the priest was often out of tune, and though the choir sang steadily in four parts without accompaniment, the music was the simplest and most vulgar modern stuff, without any merit whatever. The reception on the Acropolis followed, where the Crown Prince, Dr. Dörpfeld, and others read neat speeches, and the assembly wandered about the match-

less ruins. But it was a distinct outrage that the museum was shut because of the holiday. Surely the few officials that watch could have been coerced or bribed to stay at their posts on such an occasion. There were a dozen men present who would gladly have explained to their many friends some of the marvels in this little house, which equals in interest the great museum of the city, so far as Greek work of the best period is concerned. This was probably the most serious mistake of the meeting. Curious blunders in the programme were perhaps unavoidable, but to set down Prof. Mahaffy as coming from Edinburgh and Mr. McAlister from "the Irish University of Dublin" (whatever that may mean) was a little misleading.

The opening address in the most important section was that of Dr. Dörpfeld, explaining his theory that inhumation and cremation of the dead in prehistoric and historic Greece were not contrasted forms of burial, but that partial burning almost always preceded inhumation. After some curious confirmatory remarks on the habits of other nations and of the Cretans from Prof. Montelius and Dr. Arthur Evans, M. Homolle began to explain the restoration he had undertaken at Delphi of the Treasury of the Athenians. The various depths of the three walls told him how to separate the mass of stones he found on the spot, and then the crowd of inscriptions with which the whole house was covered gave him the clue to fitting together the sorted materials. Unfortunately the lantern, which was to show a picture of the restored building, refused to work. In another section Prof. Furtwängler, under the presidency of his opponent Prof. Waldstein, which was amusing, discoursed on his excavation of the temple of Aphrodite Epilimene (at the harbour) at Ægina. The peculiarity of this temple of good epoch is that it is laid over the walls of prehistoric houses as its foundation. The attribution of the famous temple on the mountain, whose pediment sculptures are now in Munich, is one of the recent gains of archaeology. It seems, from an inscription found on the site, to be dedicated not to Zeus or Athena, but to a local goddess Athaia, hitherto absolutely unknown. The setting up of this temple in the days of Ægina's greatness, within sight of the Acropolis of Athens, looks very like a challenge on the part of the islanders.

Though the official language of the Congress was declared to be French, and the speeches were ordered not to exceed fifteen minutes in length, no one seemed to take the smallest notice of these things—English, French, German, Greek, kept alternating in the discussions. How the learned men of Europe two centuries ago would have ridiculed such a Babel! And yet most of the savants present might have used the same language, more or less fluently. In addition to those mentioned, there were in evidence Profs. Wilamowitz, Conze, Lambros, Percy Gardner, Sayce, Crusius, Collignon, Von Blassing, Th. Reinach, Fl. Petrie, Van Millingen, Maspero, and Thos. Hodgkin, not to speak of the heads of all the schools. For such men to meet and talk together is far more important than to read papers, which can be printed and circulated. All the members were invited on the second evening to the various Legations of the European Powers. The British Legation was peculiarly delightful, on account not only of the courtesy of the minister and Lady Elliot, but also of the beauty of the house and its appointments. Dr. Waldstein's speech on the styles of Peonius and Alkamenes, in contrast to that of Phidias, was full of scenic life, but as it was highly controversial, it was a matter of regret to many that some able advocate of other theories, such as Prof. Furtwängler, was not there to open a discussion. But everybody was busy somewhere else, either presiding or reading papers, so Dr. Waldstein had it all his own way. On Sunday afternoon crowds went to Eleusis in lovely weather, but

there were too many people and too little time for the proper enjoyment of the instructive little museum now beside the ruins. The pottery there exhibited is a peculiarly interesting and various collection, much of it in good preservation.

The 'Antigone,' performed in the great new Stadion, was the public feature of Monday afternoon. It is not for us to criticize the performance of a cast of amateurs, who devoted themselves with zeal to the public service, and produced a very splendid show. The audience was far too vast for any human voice to reach, and the colours of the chorus seemed to us somewhat modern. But the distinctive feature of the *mise en scène* was that Dr. Dörpfeld's theory of acting on the flat in front of the stage house, and on a level with the chorus, was adopted.

One of the best features about the whole meeting was the selection of convenient hours for the work of the day. From 10 to 12, and from 5 to 7, were the hours for the sections. This gave time for the hospitalities of luncheon and dinner, as well as for evening receptions. Any one who has survived the ordeal of an English festival, such as that of Birmingham, where people are forced to lunch at half-past two and dine at six, will appreciate the observation. On the other hand, the places of meeting at Athens were of necessity separated, and not easy to find, so that many people missed what they desired to hear. But there was enough, and to spare, for every reasonable person, and the weather was all that could be desired. It was a matter of regret to many that Madame Schliemann's noble and hospitable mansion was only open to old friends, owing to recent mourning, and the same cause affected several other leading families at Athens.

The discussions on the proper publishing of new inscriptions, so that they may fit into the collections already issued, and, above all, be included in a complete index up to date, were highly interesting, but inconclusive. There seemed no solution save to print as cheaply and quickly as possible, and to publish a distinct index, re-edited every four or five years. By this means Greek scholars would at least discover additions to our store of Greek words. When such a supplement as the wonderful text Dr. Wiegand has found at Miletus supervenes, there is no alternative but to buy the new publication. There are, moreover, seventy-nine columns (on papyrus) of a commentary on Plato now at Berlin, said to be of little value philosophically, yet the lexicographer may possibly find in it new words or forms to add to his thesaurus.

There was also a lively discussion on the restoration of the Parthenon, and the question what should be done with the original fragments of sculpture now in the Acropolis Museum. Some would have them set up again on their almost invisible site; others would set up copies, and keep the originals in the museum for study. The question seemed otiose so long as the great drums of the pillars upset by the Venetian bomb and the explosion are lying on the ground. Surely these should be set up again in the first instance. It will be time enough to talk of the rest when that crying want is satisfied. Prof. Furtwängler's bold reconstruction of the Æginetan pediment groups (now at Munich), according to the suggestion of new fragments and of Cockerell's notes, to which he obtained access in England, was very interesting, but did not seem to carry so much conviction to others as it did to himself.

The next meeting of the International Archaeological Congress was fixed for this time four years at Cairo, it being understood that the Historical Congress, held at Rome (1903), would be repeated at Berlin in the August of 1908. But will the savants of Europe, who as a rule are not rich, be able to indulge so frequently in these costly excursions?

Fine-Art Society.

YESTERDAY was the private view at the Royal Academy.

YESTERDAY was also the private view, at the Baillie Gallery, of an exhibition of pictures and studies by Mr. William Shackleton, lithographs by Mr. Harry Becker, and drawings and etchings by Mr. C. E. Ritchie; and at Messrs. H. Graves & Co.'s galleries of sketches of British sport by Mr. Lionel Edwards, and portraits in oil of ladies and children by Mr. Edward Hughes.

THE first editorial in the May number of *The Burlington Magazine* supports the memorial recently addressed by the Institute of British Architects to the various municipal bodies, and points out the disastrous consequences that have resulted from the practice of trusting important public buildings to a permanent official who is often not an architect. The London County Council is urged to select an architect for its new County Hall by open competition, and the official plans for that building lately exhibited are severely criticized. Other editorial articles deal with the annual report of the Boston Museum, with the late Constantine Meunier, and with recent encouraging examples of private enterprise in art matters contrasted with official apathy and ignorance. In an article entitled 'The Pre-Raphaelite and Impressionist Heresies,' dealing with the exhibition at the Whitechapel Art Gallery, Mr. Bernhard Sickert maintains that there was more similarity between the artists of the two movements than is generally admitted. Dr. W. Martin contributes the first part of a study on 'The Life of a Dutch Artist in the Seventeenth Century,' in which he gives some new and valuable information as to the manner of life and method of training of painters of the Dutch School. Under the title 'The Father of Perugian Painting,' Mr. Edward Hutton writes in an attractive manner about Benedetto Bonfigli. A short article on the 'Failure of our Water-Colour Tradition,' signed P. A., condemns the English school of pure water-colour, and incidentally compares Mr. Sargent to Girtin, greatly to the advantage of the latter. Mr. M. L. Solon's article on Rouen porcelain is a learned contribution to the history of the subject. Mr. Starkie Gardner concludes his account of the Duke of Portland's silver, and Mr. Campbell Dodgson discusses some Dürer portraits, the subjects of which have recently been identified; Mr. Claude Phillips publishes a miniature in the Wallace Collection, formerly catalogued as by Cosway, which he attributes to Füger; and Mr. Weale writes on the 'Annunciation,' by Roger de la Pasture, now in the Kann, and formerly in the Ashburnham collection. Among the other notes in the miscellaneous section are one on an interesting tapestry made for Martin of Aragon, and a short account, by Mr. R. L. Hobson, of English china recently acquired by the British Museum.

The Antiquary for May will contain, among others, the following articles: 'The Law relating to the Protection of Ancient Monuments and Buildings,' by Dr. William Martin; 'Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn: a Historical Episode (1527-36),' by Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt, illustrated; 'Founding a Grammar School: the Ordinances of Robert Pursglove,' by Mr. T. Fletcher Fullard; 'Unnatural Natural History in 1726,' by Mr. C. F. Argyll-Saxby; 'Shrines of British Saints,' illustrated; 'The Other End of Watling Street,' by Mr. Francis Abell; and 'The Antiquary's Note-Book: The Loss of an Ear in Medieval England,' by Dr. J. F. Willard.

WITHIN the next week or so will be published by Mr. Quaritch 'An Introduction to the History of Chinese Art,' by Prof. H. A. Giles. This work is the first attempt in any European language to deal with the history of Chinese pic-

torial art, and consists mostly of specially translated extracts from authoritative Chinese writers. It will include twelve full-page illustrations.

MESSEURS. DICKINSON have in preparation an important work upon 'French Art from Watteau to Prud'hon.' It will be in three large quarto volumes, the first of which will be published in the autumn. The general editor of the work is Mr. J. J. Foster, F.S.A., and he will be assisted by M. Robert de la Sizeranne, M. Rébelliau, Mr. Claude Phillips, Mr. Frederick Wedmore, and other French and English authors. Dealing comprehensively with the art of the period, each volume will also be prefaced by an historical summary showing the connexion traceable between the art and the manners of the times dealt with. There will be three editions of the work, which will be illustrated by nearly two hundred fine photogravure plates, many of them from little-known pictures.

WE have received the annual report of the Whitechapel Art Gallery, which shows what a remarkable work is being done by the present director, Mr. Aitken. For while the popularity of the exhibitions he organizes is constantly increasing in the East-End, he yet contrives to make them artistically instructive, and to give them a more than local importance. Not the least interesting item of the report in this respect is a quotation from an appreciative article in a French newspaper. Besides the exhibitions, of which four were held in the last year, a series of lectures and concerts were organized in connexion with them. The admittance to all these is free, and it is to be hoped that the appeal made for funds to carry on the work will be successful.

AN important collection of marble and other busts will, by order of M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, Under-Secretary of State for the Fine Arts in Paris, be transferred from the Dépôt des Marbres to the Musée de l'Armée. These include Latour's marble bust of General Changarnier, exhibited at the Salon of 1896; Bognio's bust of Admiral Gueydon; Martin's bust of Admiral Pothuan, Minister of National Defence and Ambassador in London; and others of Francis Garnier, the conqueror of Tonkin, by Mlle. Itas; of Lacépède, the first *grand-chancelier* of the Legion of Honour, by Leroux, and many which have been long lying *perdu*.

THE monument to Gambetta which was inaugurated by M. Loubet at Bordeaux on Sunday last is the work of Dalou, and is regarded as one of his most important accomplishments. The figure of the great Tribune is whole-length. On the one side is the figure of a woman kneeling, holding a child in her arms, and on the opposite side is a symbolical figure of Minerva. The *soûle* of the statue is occupied by a flag and the attributes characteristic of the "pays bordelais," and also by a picturesque reminiscence of the war of 1870. The whole monument is in white marble, and is eighteen metres in height.

WE hear that M. Jules Breton is one of the candidates at the Académie Française for the seat of his former colleague at the Beaux-Arts, the late M. Guillaume. M. Breton, who is not only an excellent painter, but also a capable writer, is already a member of the Institute, and has on a previous occasion been a candidate for the higher honour.

MUSIC

BEETHOVEN AND SCARLATTI.

L. van Beethoven: *Sonaten für Pianoforte*. Kritisch-instructive Ausgabe von Eugen d'Albert. Vols. I., II., and III. (Alfred Lengnick.)—Of the many pianoforte sonatas composed by the contemporaries of Beethoven,

those of Weber are the only ones still to be found on concert programmes—except, of course, on such as are of an historical character. The sonatas of Beethoven, on the other hand, are not only living realities, but also have never been surpassed. It is therefore not surprising that many editions have been issued of them. This new one by Eugen d'Albert is interesting, for he deservedly ranks among the foremost pianists of the day. One or two matters *re* text deserve mention. In the first movement of the 'Appassionata,' just before the *coda*, the editor does not accept Bülow's suggested change with regard to the notes of a group of semiquavers; his reason for so doing is good; moreover the usual reading agrees with the autograph. Then, on the other hand, there is a passage in the first movement of the 'Adieux' Sonata, Op. 81a, which does not agree with the autograph. The editor may have followed the usual reading, thinking that of the autograph a slip of the composer's pen; anyhow there ought to have been a foot-note. Again, the foot-note "*ais* natürlich" (vol. iii. p. 125) is open to question; there are some authorities in favour of the *a* natural. The foot-notes generally are most helpful, and those in which the student is recommended to imagine certain melodies as played by one or other instrument of the orchestra are interesting; Beethoven while composing his pianoforte works had, no doubt, the orchestra often in his mind.

The foot-notes are printed in German, English, and French. The English would well bear revision. Here are two short examples:—"Siehe Anmerkung a" is rendered by "Look remark a"; and "Die Melodie mit schönsten Ton zu 'singen,' die Begleitung durchweg sehr leise," by "The melody must be sung in the most beautiful tone-colour; the accompaniment be very soft throughout."

The copious fingering by a master of the pianoforte is a special feature of this edition.

Alessandro Scarlatti: his Life and Works. By Edward J. Dent. (Arnold.)—The name of Alessandro Scarlatti is well known, also a fair number of his arias, and the titles of some of his operas; but very little has been written about his works generally. It is, as our author himself remarks in his preface, "strange that a composer so celebrated in his lifetime should have had so little attention paid to him." Mr. Dent hopes that his book "may at least serve as a useful foundation for future workers in the same field." He may rest assured that it will be regarded as something more than a foundation. The number of works penned by Scarlatti is legion, but a detailed account of all which have been preserved would be tedious, and in great measure unprofitable; many are purely conventional, and some dull. Mr. Dent has given a general idea of his artwork in various branches, pointing out certain characteristic features in structure, melody, and harmony; and special works are named in which Scarlatti's gifts were best displayed; there are also valuable illustrations. Scarlatti occupies an important place in the evolution of opera, but his works themselves as a whole are almost dead. Of his one comic opera, 'Il Trionfo dell' Onore,' Mr. Dent, however, says that "under favourable circumstances it might be quite possible to revive it."

Of Scarlatti the man there is not much to record; neither of his early nor his last years is anything known. His voluminous correspondence with Ferdinand de' Medici has been preserved, but "its elaborately complimentary style effectually disguises the individuality of the writer." The following sentence from one long letter offers a good specimen of that style. Of his opera 'Lucio Manlio,' composed in 1705, Scarlatti says that he is ready to

"rewrite the whole from the beginning in such a way as may best satisfy whatever commands the high and mighty clemency of your Royal Highness shall deign to impose upon me."

Scarlatti, evidently, was no Wagner. Little, unfortunately, is known of Scarlatti, but Mr. Dent has been able to secure a few details in addition to those already recorded; also to correct various statements which have been made. To gain trustworthy information, he visited Italy, Germany, and France, and a proof of his industrious research is given in the valuable 'Catalogue of the Extant Works of Alessandro Scarlatti,' printed at the end of the volume.

Mr. Dent refers to Scarlatti's compositions for the *cembalo*, but we cannot endorse the statement that they "are of little importance." As leading on to Handel and Bach those works are, at any rate, of great historical importance. Mr. Dent, however, is principally considering the music *per se*; but even so he seems to us to underrate its interest and value. But to discuss the matter properly would necessitate comparison with the works of his predecessors and contemporaries in the same branch of the art. But, as our author refers only briefly to Scarlatti's harpsichord music, the subject does not now demand detailed attention.

Musical Gossip.

At the Covent Garden operaseason, which opens on Monday, the following artists new to London will take part in 'Rheingold': MM. C. Whitehill, Soomer, Wildbrunn, and Zador, and Misses Bosetti and Behnne. On Tuesday, in 'Die Walküre,' Frau Wittich, of Dresden and Bayreuth, will impersonate Brünnhilde; Herr Kraus will be the Siegmund and the Siegfried in the remaining two sections of the 'Ring.' Madame Agnes Nicholls will sing the bird music in 'Siegfried,' and appear as one of the Norns; also as Woglinde in 'Götterdämmerung.' Rehearsals are being held this week, and Dr. Richter is delighted with his "superb" orchestra.

MISS VIVIAN CHARTRESA, an English girl, but of foreign extraction, nine years of age, will make her *début* as violinist at the Queen's Hall on May 15th. She has been studying for the last two years under Prof. Sevcik at Prague. Her mother is the Italian poetess Anne Vivanti, and her great-uncle on the mother's side Paul Lindau, the well-known German playwright and critic.

THE first of the six Joachim Quartet (private subscription) Concerts will take place on Monday evening, May 8th, at the Bechstein Hall. The programme, devoted to Beethoven, includes three quartets—Op. 18, No. 2; Op. 59, No. 1; and Op. 131.

AMONG the novelties which are to be produced at Mr. Louis Hillier's musical festival at Queen's Hall in June are a Symphony in F by Théo Ysaye, brother of the well-known violinist, and a symphonic work by a "prominent English composer."

MR. MARK HAMBURG offers a prize of ten guineas for the best pianoforte solo in form of a prelude, nocturne, barcarolle, romance, or scherzino, by a British composer under twenty-six years of age. The competition will close on May 8th, and the prize piece will be performed by Mr. Mark Hambourg at his recital at Queen's Hall on May 20th. The adjudicators will consist of a pianist, a composer, and a critic.

THE "Beethoven" Festival at the Nouveau-Théâtre, Paris, with Felix Weingartner as conductor, will be held on May 5th, 7th, 10th, and 12th. The nine Symphonies are to be performed, also the Violin Concerto, and the fourth in G for pianoforte, with MM. Lucien Capet and Édouard Rislér as soloists. A special concert will be given at the Conservatoire on May 4th for the benefit of the Beethoven Monument

Fund, the programme of which will include the 'Choral' Symphony.

A "BEETHOVEN" Festival of special interest will be held at Bonn from May 28th to June 1st. The programmes will not be entirely devoted to Beethoven, but unfamiliar works of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries will be performed by the Société des Instruments à Vent from the Paris Conservatoire, also the Société des Instruments Anciens from that city. The Joachim Quartet, and the pianists MM. Busoni and Ernst von Dohnányi, will take part in the performances.

HUMPERDINCK is composing an opera for the Kaiser-Jubiläums-Theater, Vienna. It is entitled 'Das Wunder zu Köln,' and the libretto has been written by Raimer Simon, director of the theatre in question.

SIGNOR ANGELO MASCHERONI, composer of many popular songs, died in his native city, Bergamo, on April 10th. He was only in his fiftieth year. At an early age he became an orchestral conductor, while for a short time he was director at Covent Garden, and after that at New York. An opera of his, 'Mal d'Amore,' was produced at Milan in 1893. He was an excellent pianist, and for twelve years accompanied Madame Adelina Patti in her tours through Europe and America.

THE death is also announced, at the ripe age of seventy-eight, of John Baptiste Calkin, pianist, organist, composer, and, since 1899, Professor of Music at the Guildhall School of Music.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
	Miss May Elliot's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
	Royal Opera, 8.30, Covent Garden.
TUES.	Herr I. Friedman's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
	Royal Opera, 5, Covent Garden.
	London Choral Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
	Mrs. Macenzie Fairfax's Concert, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
WED.	Miss Marie Attona's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
	Signor Antonietti's Violin Recital, 3, Zeilian Hall.
	Testimonial Concert (F. Moir), 8, Bechstein Hall.
	Royal Opera, 8.30, Covent Garden.
THURS.	Kubelik's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
	Madame Renée Urban's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
	Miss Betty Booker's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Zeilian Hall.
	Royal Opera, 5, Covent Garden.
	Miss Lucie Johnston's Concert, 8, Steinway Hall.
FRI.	Mr. Roland Jackson's Concert, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
	Miss Alysa Hatzmann's Concert, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
	Royal Opera, 8, Covent Garden.
	Miss Myra Lillard's Concert, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
	Royal Academy of Music (Dramatic Phantasy, with Musical Accompaniments), 8.30, Hanover Square.
SAT.	Huberman's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
	Miss Vera Jacques's Pianoforte Recital, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
	Royal Opera, 4.30, Covent Garden.
	Royal Academy of Music (Dramatic Phantasy), 8.30, Hanover Square.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

IMPERIAL.—*Romeo and Juliet*.

HIS MAJESTY'S.—*Richard II.*, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, *Twelfth Night*, *Hamlet*, *Much Ado about Nothing*, *Julius Caesar*.

THE distinguishing feature of the present Easter is the number of Shakespearean representations it brings. One only of these can be regarded as a novelty. 'Romeo and Juliet' is seen from time to time, but has not been mounted in London on anything like an important scale since the production of Mr. Forbes Robertson. Romeo is in modern days more frequently a precursor of and preparation for Hamlet than its successor. The production at the Imperial has the defect from which no presentation of 'Romeo and Juliet' by the present generation has been wholly free. It lacks those all-important elements of youth and imagination—more indispensable, perhaps, in this piece than in any other. It is a pardonable vanity in an actor to believe that he can hide the disappearance of youth. Inledon

was nearly forty when he appeared as the first Paul in 'Paul and Virginia.' Juliet we know to have been at the time of the action only fourteen. That is, of course, in this country an impossible age. A performance, however, of 'Romeo and Juliet' in which Romeo, Juliet, Tybalt, and Mercutio all approach middle age loses necessarily a portion—perhaps the greater portion—of its charm. In action Mr. Waller is acceptable, and his method of dealing with the fiery Tybalt and his rendering of the stronger scenes are to be commended. His declamation is effective also, and he shows abundance of passion. If he fails to reveal to us the Romeo of our dreams—the passionate, poetic, inconstant youth with so acute a prevision of all that is bound to occur—his shortcomings are those of almost, if not quite, all his predecessors. A century and a half ago Garrick and Spranger Barry, both about the same age as Mr. Waller, competed in Romeo at Drury Lane and Covent Garden respectively, the former, according to contemporary testimony, eliciting the more applause, the latter the greater quantity of tears. In the case of the present generation, the audience, though not, as a rule, sparing of applause, is niggardly of tears. Garrick's Juliet, George Anne Bellamy, it may be said, was then aged nineteen.

Great zeal on the part of the management of His Majesty's is accompanied by a sanguine faith in the public in giving six different plays of Shakspeare on six consecutive nights. None of these was new, all having been seen within recent years, and all are now withdrawn, removing thus the temptation to indulge in further comment. Mr. Tree presented afresh his well-known impersonations of Richard II., Sir John Falstaff, Malvolio, Hamlet, Benedick, and Mark Antony—a remarkable feat to accomplish. Where possible the original exponents were again seen. Necessarily, however, many changes were brought about, Miss Viola Tree appearing as the Queen in 'Richard II.,' Anne Page, and Viola, as well as Hero. Mr. Henry Neville was John of Gaunt, Master Ford, and Julius Caesar, and, of course, Claudius and Leonato. Miss Winifred Emery appeared afresh as Beatrice, and Mrs. Tree as Ophelia. Miss Nancy Price was Mistress Ford and the Countess Olivia. Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. Courtice Pounds, Mr. Basil Gill, Mr. Norman Forbes, and Mr. Louis Calvert reappeared in parts with which they are closely associated. That a single management should be able to accomplish a feat such as has been witnessed shows that the demand for a repertory theatre is in the way of being fulfilled.

CRITERION.—*What Pamela Wanted: a Comedy in Three Acts*. By Fred. de Grésac and Pierre Véber. Adapted by Charles Brookfield.

In writing for the English stage 'Chou,' of which an English rendering by Mr. Charles Brookfield was given at the Criterion on Saturday last, under the title 'What Pamela Wanted,' Madame Fred. Grésac (the particule is a recent addition) has chosen for collaborator not Francis de Croisset, otherwise Franz Wiener Croisset,

her partner in 'La Passerelle,' but M. Pierre Véber, part author of 'La Mariotte,' 'Loute,' and other pieces. To judge from what is known of M. Véber, his share in the present work is considerable, both story and characters having a kind of mixed banality and extravagance such as he has taught us to expect. Mr. Brookfield, meanwhile, has provided some modern and saucy dialogue, while some one—presumably M. Véber—has assigned to much of the play a distinctly American character. The production may accordingly be regarded as a hybrid. It is, moreover, wholly farcical in treatment, if not in conception. There were moments when the interest languished, and the life depicted seemed inconceivable. Thanks to an interpretation brisk and happy in the main, though preposterous in certain instances, a favourable reception was accorded, and the piece may hold temporarily its own. Such aim as it shows is to contrast the *insouciant* and cavalier fashions of youth in its wooing with the ripe formalism of a generation ago, and to prove that the most silken bonds of a modern "Marriage à la mode" may prove as onerous and intolerable as the weightier bonds of previous times. The action begins and ends well. Enjoyment is, however, checked by the extravagance of its comic characters; and the proceedings of a couple of demi-mondaines, who seek to establish claims upon the hero and his father, are, to speak frankly, unacceptable and unpleasant. Miss Ethel Irving is amusing as a schoolgirl whose proper place is in musical comedy; and Miss Lottie Venne, Mr. Frank Cooper, and Mr. Faber are entertaining. The whole, however, requires a setting of Offenbach.

LYRIC.—*Her Own Way: a Play in Four Acts.*
By Clyde Fitch.

TRANSPORTED from America, 'Her Own Way,' by Mr. Clyde Fitch, has served for the first appearance of Miss Maxine Elliott as a London manager. In so doing it is welcome. It is, however, lacking in originality and inspiration. The types of character it presents are wholly American, and nothing corresponding to them is familiar in this country. There are pleasing touches and pretty scenes, and the whole constitutes an entertainment which may be seen with equanimity. One or two English artists may be traced among the expositors, most of whom seem, however, to be American.

Dramatic Gossip.

CURIOUSLY convincing proof how expedient it is that arrangements should be made at the theatres to prevent the production on the same evening of two important novelties is furnished by the present state of theatrical affairs. Realizing, with characteristic slowness of perception, that, apart from Mr. Tree's calm demand for a monopoly of attention, too many novelties had to be produced for all to receive adequate notice, one management after another has resolved to change the date of its new production, with the result that an undiminished number of conflicts seem probable, and confusion is "worse confounded." Some joint arrangement such as we have previously suggested will before long become inevitable. Ac-

cording to present prospects the coming weeks will be busier than that which has passed.

THE production at the Great Queen Street Theatre of Sheridan's 'Critic,' under the management of Mr. Philip Carr, by the Mermaid Repertory Theatre, inspired some interest, the text spoken being that of Sheridan and not of a number of irresponsible "gaggers." 'Anty Bligh,' by Mr. G. Hamilton Moore, given on the same occasion, cannot be said to have added greatly to the attraction of the entertainment.

'THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL,' the run of which at the New Theatre closed on Saturday last, has during the present week been given by Mr. Terry and Miss Julia Neilson at the Shakespeare Theatre, Clapham Junction.

MRS. TREE will take on Monday at the Adelphi the part of Gertrude, resigned by Miss Milton, who joins the company of Mr. Martin Harvey.

MR. FORBES ROBERTSON has been announced to appear at the new La Scala Theatre on May 15th as Hamlet, and though the arrangement to appear at the earliest possible date has now been made, the original notification was premature. Mr. Robertson's return to London only took place on Wednesday.

'MRS. LESTRANGE,' a comedy by Mr. F. Kinsey Peile, is to be produced by Miss Dorothy Grimston for benefit purposes on the afternoons of May 15th and 16th.

NEWS has been received of the death of Joseph ("Joe") Jefferson, the famous creator of the rôle of Rip Van Winkle. Had this occurrence taken place a generation ago, it would have been said, in Johnsonian phrase, to have "eclipsed the gaiety of nations." But for many years Jefferson's appearances on the stage have been infrequent, and virtually confined to one part. What is now said about him is gossip rather than chronicle. He left behind him, however, a volume of reminiscences, which are both pleasant and serviceable. Born in Philadelphia, of a theatrical family, on February 20th, 1829, he is said to have appeared on the stage in 1832 as the boy in 'Pizarro.' Some experience of difficulty and trouble attended his early career, but his later life was spent in the pleasing and comfortable retreat he had secured for himself at Palm Beach, Florida. In America he was one of the best comedians of his day, owing a portion of his method to predecessors whose names have had but few and faint reverberations in this country. In England he is Rip Van Winkle and nothing else. Occasional appearances were made in other parts, but these are remembered only by those learned or curious in stage history. On September 4th, 1865, he was first seen at the Adelphi in a dramatization, altered by Dion Boucicault from an existing version, of Washington Irving's immortal tale, and called 'Rip Van Winkle; or, the Sleep of Twenty Years.' His performance of the bibulous hero ravished the town, and survives as one of the unsurpassable creations of its day. No other actor has rivalled him in the part, though Frederick Leslie, in a musical rendering of the story, approached him in tenderness and charm, while retaining much of his method. An appearance at Manchester in 'The Parish Clerk' of Boucicault attracted little attention, and an engagement at the Haymarket as Golightly in 'Lend me Five Shillings,' and as Sir Hugh de Brass, added little to his reputation in England. A recreation of his was landscape painting, in which he obtained some proficiency. Jefferson was popular on both sides of the Atlantic. One of his daughters married in England B. L. Farjeon. Jefferson's death took place on his Florida plantation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. H.—J. C. C.—M. R. G.—received.
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